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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH MARCH.

THERE WAS a Conservative demonstration at Rochester in the beginning of last month, and our old friend Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr spoke Being a Conservative candidate he defended the Conservative party out and out. He said that there was a want of cohesion in the Liberal party:

He did not know that at this moment the Liberals could be termed an altogether united party. Speaking at Grantham some time ago Mr. Robert Lowe said, "I am a hardened villain (laughter). The interest I have harassed I will harass again" (oh, oh) He need not be too careful to examine Mr. Lowe's estimate of his own character; doubtless he knew himself better than they could pretend to do (laughter). But even Mr. Lowe had declared that he was not favourable to the extension of the household suffrage to the counties; and Mr. Forster told a Bradford audience that he would never go the length of disestablishing the Church of England (cheers). Mr. G. J. Goschen owned property in Kent. He was a man of considerable ability and learning and had proved himself an efficient administrator; he was not willing to vote for the extension of household suffrage (hear, hear). Last of all they came to the great statesman of the party, Mr. Gladstone, who was unequalled for his unsurpassed capacity for making speeches at any moment which would fill columns of the *Times*, his skill in rhetoric, and his power of moving vast assemblies.

If Mr. Gladstone resumed his position, what became to his open pledges of renunciation of office, and of Lord Hartington's post as leader of the Liberal party. It would be for Mr. Gladstone to explain the peculiar position which he had taken up.

Mr. Seton-Karr thus defended the Conservative Government:

They were told that the policy of the Government was a policy of menace and bluster. It was not by bluster that we gained possession of the Suez Canal to guard our Indian and Mediterranean interests (cheers). It was not by bluster that they rolled back the tide of Russian war from the gates of Constantinople (cheers). It was not by bluster that we had secured the friendship of Austria, our best and oldest ally. It was not by bluster that we had occupied Cyprus, as a mark that the designs of Russian aggression would not be suffered to proceed further (cheers). The adversaries of the Conservatives went in for a policy of a divided empire, while the Conservatives desired an united and Royal kingdom, and the protection of the interests of England in every quarter of the habitable globe. If they wished those interests to be preserved they would vote for the policy of Lord Beaconsfield. If not, they would vote for a man who, impatient himself of attacks or criticism, was only too lavish in applying the whole vocabulary of Parliamentary abuse to those who opposed him.

It will be seen from the above that party feeling is raging very high in England. We wish Mr. Seton-Karr had said something about India.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE notifies that the Civil Engineering classes of the Presidency College will be closed on the 31st instant and that the new Technical School will be opened in the premises of the Bishop's College, whereto the Civil Engineering classes will be transferred. Candidates desirous of being admitted to this school should apply in writing to the Director of Public Instruction on or before the 25th of March, stating their age and forwarding a copy of the Entrance Examination certificate. Candidates for admission to the Civil and mechanical Engineering Classess must produce certificates of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Candidates for Civil and Mechanical Overseer classes must pass an examination in the vernacular colloquial, arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, and the first two books of Euclid, and this examination will be held at the Presidency College. The course of study for the Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer Classes will extend over five years, during the first four of which the students will receive instruction theoretical and practical and the fifth years will be spent in practical work either in the workshop or in the field. The course for the Civil and Mechanical overseer classes will also be five years, but the last year and half will be spent in practical work. For the Engineer classes the monthly fee will be Rs. 8 and admission fee Rs. 10, and for the overseer classes the monthly fee will be Rs. 3 and admission fee Rs. 5. Candidates for the class of draftsmen will be required to pay the same fee as those for the overseer class.

AT THE Lawrence Memorial meeting Lord Derby moved the first Resolution, and in doing so His Lordship made the following reference to his own reminescenes of the departed Indian statesman:

We could not claim to have known Lord Lawrence as intimately as many who were now living, but he was his guest at Lahore 28 years ago, and six years later he was his colleague in the India Office, and in more recent times he frequently had the privilege of discussing with him, or rather of taking his opinion, upon questions which arose in connection with current Indian affairs, and therefore without claiming any special intimacy he might say as the word went, that he knew him well and the impression which Lord Lawrence's character and conversation always left in his mind was what he could only describe as a certain "historical simplicity. If Lord Lawrence's opportunity had never come—if he had never had a chance to do any great historical act—one would still feel on meeting him that one was in the presence of a man capable of doing great things if necessary and capable also if he read him right of leaving the credit of them to any body who chose to claim them. (Cheers). He did not believe any man was ever so successful in reaching the highest prizes of life who struggled so little for them.

It is said that Lord Derby has lost caste with his Conservative friends for presiding at the Lawrence Memorial meeting.

THE GOVERNMENT of the N. W. P. and Oudh has ordered the preparation of lists of the architectural and historical remains in the districts of Banda, Jaunpore, and Hamirpore. Forty-four photographs of buildings in these districts have already been taken; and as these photographs had never been published before, they will form a valuable collection.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL is being thus dragged through the mire. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, "Whether there exists in the archives of the India Office a telegraphic despatch transmitted to India in 1869, on the responsibility of the Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, for communication to the Ameer of Cabul, in which, amongst other titles, Her Majesty the Queen is designated as Empress of India; and if so, whether the Government are prepared to lay a copy of such despatch upon the table?" To this Mr. Stanhope smilingly replied that the circumstances under which the telegram was sent were these:

After the conclusion of the conference with Lord Mayo in 1869 it was decided to send a friendly telegram to the Ameer Shere Ali in answer to one received in his name. A telegram was accordingly drafted at the India Office and remitted to the Secretary of State for India. It was headed "From the Queen of England" and the Duke of Argyll, apparently, in his own handwriting, altered that to "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India." In that form the telegram was sent to India.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll explained:

"The telegram was in the handwriting of Sir John Kaye, and there was an insertion in my handwriting of the words 'Empress of India."

The Duke added, nevertheless, he had not the slightest recollection of the circumstance: it had entirely passed from his memory; but his position was not one of utter abasement, for it was an entire mistake to suppose that he had, spoken against the Bill for conferring the title of Empress upon her Majesty. He took no part in the discussions on that Bill, which though he did not think a wise or a prudent measure, he considered was regarded with exaggerated feelings by his colleagues in Opposition. Had he foreseen that the title would be used as a foundation for the Imperial policy which has since been pursued, he would have joined his noble friends in the vote which they gave. As there was no legal warranty for the title Lord Mayo *struck out* the words "Empress of India," and sent the message on to Shere Ali without them.

TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

MR. BIRLEY has given notice of motion for the repeal of the Indian import duties on Cotton Goods, Mr. Onslow has given notice of the following amendment:

"That this House while viewing with satisfaction the improvement in many branches of the Indian revenue during the current financial year, is, however, of opinion that it would be inexpedient to pledge itself to any further reduction of the duties upon cotton goods.

MR. GLADSTONE, says the *Times of India*, has an imitator in the Maharaja of Jeypore. It is well-known that the right honourable gentleman always rides in a third-class carriage when travelling by railway "because there is no fourth." It is stated in a mofussil paper that on a recent occasion, when the Maharaja of Jeypore went by rail to visit Jodhpore, he travelled in a second class carriage, His Highness' suit travelled first class. We wish some of our big wigs would travel in the third class carriages; they would then have an ocular demonstration of the sufferings of third class passengers.

MR. THEODORE H. BRYANT, of the firm of Bryant and May, has offered to the Tower Hamlets a statue of Mr. Gladstone as a birthday tribute. The statue will be cut from Carrara marble and will cost £1,000.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE says that from the Civil List for January it appears that the actual monthly salary (not including travelling allowances) of 110 civilians in the Bombay presidency is Rs. 163,716-10-8; which gives them the average monthly salary of Rs. 1,488-5-2. Now, when it is borne in mind that the pay of a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment is Rs. 1,427-14-0, this average salary of a civilian, says our contemporary, is "perilously high."

AMIR YAKUB KHAN'S mother has written the following *chit* to Sir Frederic Roberts:

Since the day on which you brought us to the Sherpur cantonment for the purpose of sending us to India, after the Ameer, which has been put off for the present in accordance with his wishes, we have been treated with great respect and consideration during our stay at Sherpur, by the officer who was appointed by you, and who was like our brother. We feel exceedingly greateful to you for the same.

PROFESSOR CALLADOR of Geneva has effected an important improvement in the ingenious contrivance for enabling deaf mutes to hear through the teeth, lately discovered in the United States. For the India rubber apparatus used by the American inventor, which is somewhat costly, the Professor substitutes a piece of elastic card board. By this simple expedient deaf mutes are enabled to hear voices and distinguish the notes of a piano.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH MARCH.

THE PERSIAN MINISTER of Foreign Affairs notifies that, on account of the dearness of provisions, and in order to save the people from difficulties and indigence, His Majesty the Shah has ordered the prohibition of the export of all kinds of provisions from all the frontiers from the 8th January 1880.

WE HAVE received the following letter about the Rent Law:

1. The landlords hold the land under the condition that they pay rent regularly at the fixed time and place, the ryot would be made to do precisely the same. Section 52 of the present rent law is very vague, for even after proved cases of non-payment of rent the ryots may hold lands permanently by paying the amount decreed within 15 days. This is hardly fair. The law should be that a single case of proved failure will give the landlord freedom "to choose (what Sir Richard Garth says) his tenant."

2 It is held by many courts that cause of action for arrears of rents of rent-paying lands accrues after the close of the year. This is in reference to cases where there is no stipulation. Section 21 of the rent law ought to be made clear.

3. Opinions respecting the enhancement of rent are very conflicting; to our simple minds we think the legislature ought to fix the proportion of produce which the landlord should receive as rent. As for fixing the term it would be the same or nearly the same to regulate the price of the produce itself. For the price of the produce is susceptible of rise and fall every year and it would be inequitable to force one party to pay more or receive less for certain number of years were the term fixed by the legislature.

4. In the cases of shares of a joint-undivided estate suits for arrears of rents are maintained if the other co-sharers are made partners to the suits. We do not see any reason why to cases for enhancement of rents the same procedure may not apply?

5. Some persons would not have the rents of paddy fields raised for reasons which are not known to us. But to our apprehension paddy-fields are the first kind of lands the rents of which ought to be enhanced. For paddy is produced with the least labor and least cost and even those stalks which are called *Bhadurapal* and which used to be left in the field to stink formerly are now sold at an enormous price. Our proposal would be as stated above, *viz.*, to fix a proportional rent on the produce. No matter whether that be paddy or any other staple.

AT THE last meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society Dr. Harvey gave the following account of a new disease called *pa phula*:

"The only enquiries relating to special diseases were into the nature of what is described as a new disease known to the natives as *pao phoola* (swelled feet) from its principal symptom. Dr. McConnell after careful investigation reported that it was not at all special or peculiar; that its essence was intermittent fever with great anæmia, exhaustion, œdema of the feet, or in some cases, of the upper limbs and neck or even general dropsy occurring in persons reduced to low health by insufficient or improper food; and to the effects of damp and cold upon such enfeebled persons. He attributed the unusual prevalence to the excessive dampness of the season and the great dearness of food. On a subsequent occasion I investigated the details of an outbreak at Bartolah, where a large number of persons were reported to have died. My conclusions agreed in the main with those of Dr. McConnell. The disease seemed to me to be the so-called Beri-Beri pure and simple, in an acute instead of a chronic form.

Dr. Harvey added:

My experience this year has been of a similar nature. The only constant condition which I have found has been anæmic. Many have suffered severely from fever, many have had large spleens, a few have been scorbutic or at least have had soft and spongy gums. Many have suffered

from semi-starvation, and have lived on the ground level in damp huts But some have had no fever or spleen ; have had perfectly healthy gums ; have lived on good food and in dry houses, so that, while we may admit all these causes to be probable predisposing causes of the disease, we can hardly claim them as essential factors. Whether the anæmia which so far I have invariably met with be a cause or a consequence I can as yet give no opinion ; it may very likely be a consequence. What the ultimate pathology and etiology of the disease may be remains to be worked out ; but that the disease is Beri-Beri, as discribed by Marshall in Ceylon and Hamilton in Ganjam, I have very little doubt, nor have the assistant-surgeons who saw the disease in Madras when there on famine duty. The fact is, that a considerable number of separate diseases have been included under the name Beri-Beri. Dr. Ranking took it to be a form of acute albuminuria, Dr. Morehead scurvy, and several observers have confounded it with cachectic dropsy. It has also been confounded with Barbiers, a disease resembling it in some respects but differing from it in many others. If you take Dr Aitken's definition of the disease, you will see how closely it resembles what we have seen of it here—a constitutional disease expressed in the first instance by anæmia culminating in acute œdema and marked by stiffness of the limbs, numbness and *sometimes* paralysis of the lower extremities, oppressed breathing, anxietas in paroxysms, a swollen and bloated countenance. Urine secreted in diminished quantity. The œdema is general not only throughout the connective tissue of muscles, but the connective tissue of solid and visceral organs, in every cavity of the body, bathed in fluid and effusion of serum into the serous cavities themselves very generally precedes deaths. The only point of difference which my cases have exhibited has been that as a rule the urine has appeared to be but little diminished in quantity, In a few however it has been so, and in one case there was a small quantity of albumen.

We hope the Health-Officer of Calcutta will discuss this subject in his next report.

THERE WAS a novel case heard in appeal before the Civil Judge of Tanjore the other day. The plaintiff in the case, a Brahmin Gurkul, sought to recover Rs. 1,000 as damages for having been fraudulently induced to marry a girl, who turned out to be not one of the "twice born." It seems she was given in marriage to him for the modest consideration of Rs. 1,000 by another Brahmin Gurkul, who declared himself to be her father. Dr. Burnell held that the Civil Court could not give relief in transactions of such a nature as it was opposed to public policy.

THE MARQUIS of Lorne, in his speech at the opening of the Canadian Parliament on the 12th February, with the concurrence of Her Majesty the Queen, recommended the appointment of a permanent representative of the Dominion in London, with the object of guarding Canadian interests. We commend this example to the Government of India.

THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH.

AN UP-COUNTRY correspondent makes the following remarks relative to the exclusion of Bengalis from the public service in the Upper Provinces :

Bengalis came up to these provinces when competent natives of the Provinces were not to be had either in the North Western Provinces or the Punjab. Then the heads of departments held out encouragement to them to seek employment there. They came, sought employment and settled here, and their descendants have been living here for three or four generations. And these Bengalis are now to be rigidly excluded from the public service. Bengali settlers have become natives of the Provinces and can it be reasonable to shut against them all doors of earning a livelihood? Again, if the object of the present policy be to encourage the children of the soil and stimulate them to honorable exertions why should the Bengalis alone be victimized? Are not Guzerrattees, Mharattas, Eurasians and such like persons as much foreigners as the Bengalis? The crusade is preached in a terrific form in the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces and Oude, and Mr. Harrison therein carries his furor so far as to exclude all offices from Bengali candidates. It is not true, as Mr. Harrison states, that Bengalis predominate in all departments of the service. This can be said only of the Accountant General's Office, but then their services were entertained on account of their peculiar fitness. There are offices, which have been monopolised by Eurasians and up-countrymen, such as the Secretariats, the Board, the office of the Examiner of Public Works' Accounts, the Post Master General's Office &c. Mr. Harrison wants to injure the Bengalis by other means. He alludes to the inconvenience inflicted on the Commissariat by the desertion of the Bengalis. Is this a fact? Are there not many Bengalis who are serving in the Commissariat and the Ordnance Departments in Affghanisthan with credit? Did they not enlist for service in Kabul with the greatest alacrity during the campaign of 1838-39 and subsequent years? But the Account Office since Mr. Atkinson's accession is also to be shut against the Bengalis. Existing employes are debarred from promotion and preference invariably given to Eurasians, and new candidates are told they have no business there, while Eurasians and others are freely admitted irrespective of their fitness.

WE HAVE received the following report of a meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute :

Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, London.—At a very full meeting of this Society held at its house, 7, Adelphi Terrace, Charing Cross, on the 2nd February, after the election of several new members and associates, a paper on "Recent Assyrian and Babylonian Research," illustrated by maps and specimens, was read by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam ; in which, after sketching the route which a traveller would take from Aleppo by Diarbekir, Mossul and Baghdad to Nineveh, he gave a full account of his explorations in Nineveh and Babylon, with a description of the different ancient sites existing there at present. At the close of the paper a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Rassam, whose explorations have been one more step in the direction so strongly recommended by the Institute, namely—"a thorough inquiry, including careful and systematic explorations in Assyria," with the aim of gathering from various sources, especially from ancient monuments, information that will throw greater light upon the earliest days of Chaldean history. Many took part in the discussion, including Mr. H. Stern, Mr. Rassam's fellow-traveller. The report for the year states that during the last eight years the Society had increased at the rate of a hundred members a year, and now possessed supporters in every colony and in America.

ALTOGETHER 225 books and pamphlets were received in the Bengal Library during the quarter ending 31st December last, of which 130 were books and 125 were pamphlets. Of these books and pamphlets 3 were in Assamese, 101 in Bengali, 25 in English, 2 in Hindi, 22 in Musulman Bengali, 4 in Persian, 8 in Sanskrit, 2 in Santalia, 10 in Urdu, and 2 in Uriya. Of the Bengali publications 10 were school-books and 71 were on miscellaneous subjects.

WE HAVE had lying before us Baboo Kassindro Nath Banerjea's new work entitled "Maya Mriga." The writer in this composition which is an opera has shewn to the best advantage his command over his mother tongue in its most cultivated style. We are sure he claims no credit for the matter, which he got ready-made, and which itself affords good scope for display of feeling, but the merit of rendering it in the style he has done is all his.

IT REFLECTS great credit upon the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science to have been the first to secure a complete set of Crooke's High-Vaccuum Tubes illustrating the latest discoveries about "Radiant Matter." This is a proof of an earnest desire to keep the Indian Association apace with the progress of Science The Thermotic instruments which the Association has brought out are a most valuable collection. We hope the Association will publish an inventory of its laboratory.

FRIDAY, 12TH MARCH.

THE PIONEER hears that the authorities of the India Office are very angry with Sir Richard Temple, because of the way political information about the papers found at Kabul and Kandahar, has come from Worcestershire of late. But why should there have been any secrecy about this matter? It might not be judicious to publish the correspondence, but what harm if the information leaked out in other ways?

THE GERMAN Antiquarian Commission are working with success in Greece. Among other objects discovered are numerous fragments hitherto missing in the Metope reliefs, a deeply-carved stone representing a very antique picture of a lion, the first specimen of the kind hitherto found ; further, a head of the younger Faustina, which exactly fits a torso unearthed some time ago. Among the foundations of the Temple of Hera there have been dug up a large number of very ancient votive offerings in bronze and terra-cotta. On the western side of the Altis a gateway leading to the north has been brought to light, and numerous new discoveries of remains of buildings have been laid bare near the Byzantine Church.

WE HAVE received the reports of speeches delivered on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Behala Mission School. We regret we cannot make room for them.

THE CARTOON in the last number of the *Indian Charivari* represents "our financial juggler in his great Budget trick." The Budgets of 1879 and 1880 are exhibited in parallel boxes, and Mr. *Charivari* remarks with reference to the present Budget—"very good indeed, but is it all correct?" We fear not.

IT IS stated that the Government of India have recently established a fund for the benefit of the families of native soldiers killed in Afghanistan, and that the subscription-list is headed with a donation of Rs. 400 from Thakur Portab Kudr Sing, Taluqdar of Rampore, Mathura, in the Sitapore district. This is a move in the right direction. The subscriptions for warm clothing may well be diverted to this purpose.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY made a humourous speech at the dinner given by Sir Ashley Eden at Silligori. He playfully made this pun upon the name of the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway in proposing his health :

A former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs once said to me—and I could see by his manner that he said it with his whole heart.—"I wish to God that hateful word *Prestige* were expunged from the dictionary." Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, speaking for myself I am not ashamed to say that I am one of those who have always attached the highest possible value to *Prestige* ; but of one thing I am confident—whatever differences of opinion may exist here or elsewhere about the value of *Prestige*, if on this occasion you will only allow me to anglicise the word, there will be, amongst all of us who are here to night, only one opinion as to the value of *Prestige* (hear, hear and cheers). It is often asked, Ladies and Gentlemen, what would the British Empire be without *Prestige* Let me ask to-night what would the Darjeeling Tramway be without *Prestage*? (hear, hear and cheers).

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH.

YESTERDAY Col. Stansfield, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, left for England. He is brother of Mr. Stansfield M. P.. Possessed of winning manners and excellent business habits Col. Stansfield proved an efficient Private Secretary. He had held that office before when Sir William Grey was Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

IT IS announced that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs of the Bombay Council succeeds Sir Alexander Arbuthnot as member of the Supreme Council. Mr. Gibbs is an able officer and took much interest in the cause of liberal education in Bombay. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. He was, however, an out and out supporter of the Vernacular Press Act.

THE PUNA Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* thus writes about the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill :

The sowkar will lend no money, and bring no suit, as the limitation law has been extended to six years. The Government cannot get in their revenue.

This was exactly what we had predicted when the Bill was under discussion.

THIS MORNING'S *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Col H. Brackenbury R. A. to be Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

A PUBLIC meeting has been convened by the Sheriff of Bombay to decide on some suitable form of acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by Sir Richard Temple as Governor of the Bombay Presidency.

IN YESTERDAY'S Legislative Council Mr. Colvin introduced the bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhansi Division, North-Western Provinces. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Stokes and passed, correcting a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act of 1877. Mr. Colvin introduced the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act of 1873. Mr. Colvin postponed his motion that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labor in factories be taken into consideration, in order to allow further time for consideration of the Bill. The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Dr. D. B. Smith, Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, has resigned his office in consequence of certain remarks of the Lieutenant Governor on the management of the College Hospital. As we do not know the merits of the question at issue we abstain from expressing any opinion one way or another. But we do not hesitate to say that Dr. Smith is a very able officer, who has at heart the welfare of the institution over which he presides, and his separation from it will be a matter of public regret. We do hope that he will be induced to withdraw his resignation.

THERE WERE 258 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 6th March, of which 25 were from cholera, 7 from small-pox, 99 from fever, 21 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, 21 from asthma and pthisis, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born and 7 persons died from old age. The deaths among non Asiatics and mixed races were 20.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, March 8th.—The Board of Trade returns of the Imports for the past month, amount to £33,250,000 ; showing an increase of £452,500, as compared with the same period last year. The returns of the Exports for the past month amount to £10,500,000, showing an increase of £781,250 as compared with the same period last year.

9th.—A manifesto has been issued by the Premier, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, pointing out the attempts made to dismember the Empire, and inviting the opinion of the country on the maintenance of the Union, as it is a necessity in the interests of peace, that British influence should be predominant in the councils of Europe.

9th.—The Steamer *Travancore* is expected to become a total wreck. All specie on board was saved, and none of the Ship's company were lost.

8th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, stated that Parliament will be dissolved at Easter

9th.—New elections are to be held, and Parliament will reassemble in the beginning of May. Sir Stafford Northcote last night announced that the budget will be submitted to the House on the 11th of March.

10th.—Brigadiers General Keyes and Ross, of the Madras and Bengal Staff Corps, have been created Knights Commanders of the Bath.

11th.—A manifesto has been issued by Lord Hartington, in which he emphatically denies that the Liberals desire the severance of the Colonies from the mother country. Whilst firmly opposing Home Rule, he promises to give attention to the reasonable demands of Ireland. As regards the Foreign Policy of the Government, he says it has everywhere failed and immense responsibility remains. The Afghan nation has been destroyed, whose independence was admittedly important for the security of our North-Western frontier. He then promises reforms in the franchise in local Government and the land laws, and finishes by stating that the Liberal party, while upholding the power and integrity of the Empire, will avoid a policy of disturbance and needless annexation. Sir Stafford Northcote in his address to his constituents, trusts

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that the period of anxiety is terminating and that the next Parliament will be able to devote its undivided energies to domestic improvements. A manifesto of the Home Rule party has been issued which severely attacks the Government.

12th—It is reported from Shanghai that Choung How, Lieutenant-Governor of Manchuria, has been beheaded, and that a revolt has taken place at Pekin. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Fawcetts' motion that England should contribute towards the Afghan war expenses was brought forward. Mr, Stanhope said that the best guarantee for economy in India was by letting her pay for her own wars, and not by burdening England with the cost of the same. The motion was negatived without a division.

13th—Mr. Gladstone at a Liberal meeting held yesterday at Marylebone, expressed his firm belief that Lord Derby will henceforth associate himself definitely with the Liberal party. The *Standard* published a paragraph stating that Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed Quarter-master General at Head Quarters.

Vienna, March 7th—The Archduke Rudolf, the Austrian Imperial Prince, is affianced to the Princess Stephanie, second daughter of the King of the Belgians.

Rome, March 7th—The Government has received news from Spezzia that one of the 100-ton guns on board the double turret ship *Duilio* has burst and wounded ten men and damaged the turret.

Washington, March 8th—President Hayes, in his message to the Senate, states, that it is necessary that the proposed Panama Canal should be under the control of the United States.

Berlin, March, 9th—Prince Bismarck has expressed his approval of the action of the French Government in refusing the extradition of Hartmann, charged with complicity in the Moscow attempt on the life of the Czar.

MR. B. L. GUPTA, Northern Division Magistrate, Calcutta, has convicted certain goalas of torturing cows by the process commonly called *phuko*

THE LAST number of the *Kulpadruma* contains much readable matter. The articles are both grave and gay, and well worth perusal.

AT THE Convocation of the Calcutta University held this afternoon Vice-Chancellor Sir Alexander Arbuthnot presided. We propose to notice his address in our next.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association this week:

LECT. VI. THE VIBRATIONS OF STRINGS.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
(*Delivered on the 11th March* 1880.)

Strings are made available for the production of musical sounds on condition 1o of being properly stretched, and 2o of being associated with other bodies having large surfaces by which the vibrations may be communicated to the air.

Four laws regulate the number of vibrations per second given by strings: that number is 1o inversely proportional to their length, 2o inversely proportional to their diameter, 3o directly proportional to the square root of the stretching weights, and 4o inversely proportional to the square root of their density.

These various laws are experimentally tested by the Sonometer.

Multiple vibrations may take place in strings, by their spontaneous subdivision—into smaller parts called *ventral segments*, separated by *nodes* or points of comparative rest. This was illustrated by a pretty experiment performed with a long indian rubber tube first, and afterwards on one of the wires of the Sonometer; the movements of the latter being rendered visible by the throwing off of paper riders at the ventral segments.

Finally M. Schwedoff's electric Sonometer was exhibited, showing beautifully the vibrations of a silk string, vibrating successively as a whole, then in two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, ventral segments.

LECT. III. DISTRIBUTION OF MAGNETISM IN MAGNETS, AND PROCESSES OF MAGNETIZATION.
By Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
(*Delivered on the 9th March* 1880.)

The effect of fracture of magnets is to make magnets of the broken pieces with poles similar to those of the original—the poles at the points of fracture being equal and opposite to those which the other extremities of the pieces had. This fact has led philosophers to invent hypotheses to explain the phenomena of magnetism. The hypotheses of one fluid is now no longer adopted. Poissons hypothesis of two fluids is the one generally admitted. This hypothesis assumes that the magnetic fluids cannot pass from one molecule to another, that by the process of magnetization they are partially separated, one fluid being more concentrated at one end, and the other at the opposite end of the molecule. Magnetic polarization.

The law of distribution of free magnetism in magnets was first investigated by Coulomb, and subsequently by Becquerel, Kupffer, Hansteem and Sir W. Harris. Biot found that the curve of intensity was a logarithmic curve

Processes of Magnetization: 1, the primitive method of single touch; 2. Dr. Gowen Knights method of separate touch; 3. Duhamels improvement upon this; 4. Michels method of doubletouch; 5. Æpinus's improvement; 6. Cantons combination of the methods of separate and double touch; 7. Magnetization under the influence of terrestrial magnetism.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Indian Telegraph Guide Parts I. and II. corrected up to 1st April 1880. 2. Trade and Navigation Returns of British India for January 1880 with a comparative statement for the 1st ten months of 1878-79 and 1879-80. 3. Sketch of the countries between Hindusthan and Caspian Sea 4th Edition 1880. 4. Ninth Report of the St. Vincent's Home for 1879. 5. Fourteenth Report of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul for 1879. 6. Sabhyatar Itihasa or history of civilization in Bengali. By Sreekissen Das. 7. Kings of Kashmira, being a translation of the Sanskrit work Rajatarangini. By Jogeshchunder Dutt. 8. A Sketch of the Career in India of Sir Ashley Eden K. C. S. I. C. I. E. Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in Bengali. 9. The Races of Affghansthan. By Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C. I. E. 10. Annual Report of the Ghateswara Friends' Library for 1879. 11. Report of the Chundernagore Pustakagar for 1878-79. 12. Prospectus of the Karnataka Sabda Kalpadruma or projected Kanarese Dictionary. By M. Ramaswami Shastri. 13. Army Circulars, 1880. 14. Kulpadrum—a Bengali monthly Vol. II. No. 5. 15. Raja Haoa Bisam Dya—a Farce in Bengali. By Mohimachunder Gupta. 16. Sullaandhayar Committee, or the Council of Sixteen Blind Men—a burlesque in prose. 17. Shesh Hattali Shar—or the last clap is the only reward—a burlesque in prose.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday, the 17th Inst., at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Oxygen.

SPECIAL LECTURE by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, on Thursday, the 18th Inst., at 9-30 P. M.
Subject: Ultra-gaseous state of matter.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 20th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Sodium and its Compounds.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1880.

THE COST OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

TRUE to his self-imposed obligation to India Mr. Fawcett on the opening of Parliament raised the question of the apportionment of the cost of the Affghan war between England and India. At the outset he said, "if it was suggested that the war was an Indian war, and that India's share of the cost should be paid out of Imperial funds as a mere piece of generosity—as a gift, in fact—he could not accept, but would strongly oppose, that view of the question." In saying this Mr. Fawcett gave expression to the general Indian feeling on the subject. We do not want charity—we want justice. As Mr. Fawcett remarked, "that matter must be decided on grounds of strict justice and legality and in regard to it India must as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said not long ago, "stand on her own bottom." He pointed out the strange inconsistency in arguing in favour of the Affghan war as an imperial enterprise and in calling it an Indian war when the bill was presented for payment. He said:

It was a remarkable fact that in every instance, except where the question of who was to bear the cost of the war was directly involved, Her Majesty's Ministers and their supporters had always referred to the Afghan war as a great Imperial enterprise, and had taunted those who were opposed to it as parochial politicians, who were unable to appreciate the magnitude and importance of Imperial interests. What had been the language held by the Viceroy of India, the Prime Minister, and Lord Salisbury on the subject? The Viceroy, after frequent communication with Lord Salisbury, who was then the Secretary of State for India, had made the remarkable statement, that when he went to India he was instructed to treat the Indian frontier question as an indivisible part of the great Imperial question which was mainly dependent for its solution upon the general foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government. In December, 1878, the Prime Minister warned the peers that they must extend their range of vision, and told them that they were not to suppose that this was a war which simply concerned India, adding that the war was one which had been undertaken to maintain the influence and the character of England in Europe. Were we going to make India pay the entire cost of a war undertaken to maintain the influence and character of England in Europe? In his remarkably able speech at Manchester in defence of the foreign policy of the Government, Lord Salisbury treated the Afghan war as coming within a branch of politics indissolubly connected with the great Eastern Question. It was, therefore, absolutely impossible for Her Majesty's Government after these declarations on the part of its chief members to turn round now and to assert that the Afghan war was undertaken entirely in the interests of India. But if this were an Imperial war, as a matter of strict law the Government had no right to make India pay the expense of an Imperial undertaking. In bringing forward his amendment he had no desire to force the Government to enter into details; all he desired from them was a declaration of principle, and he should be perfectly satisfied if some one representing the Government would get up and say that they had always considered this war as an Imperial one, for the expenses of which England and India were jointly liable, or he should be content if it were even announced that the decision of the Government on the question would be made public before the English Budget was brought forward.

Mr. Onslow opposed Mr. Fawcett on the ground that the renewal of the Affghan war had not been made on imperial considerations and that England was therefore not bound to pay its cost. He held that "the present war did not stand upon the same footing as that of 1878, which had been brought about in consequence of certain steps taken by Russia. The troops now in Cabul were engaged, not in an Imperial war, but in avenging an insult to our arms, which if left unpunished would have created disaffection in India. He agreed with Lord Lytton when he said that the revenue raised from a population of 200 millions of people was sufficient to bear the cost of a just war. It would be very bad policy to say to the India people. "You may do as you please—you may involve us in war, and then we will bear the whole of the expense." The first duty of India was to preserve her frontier." If the people of India had any voice in the matter, there would be an end to the controversy, but it is notorious that not only had they had no voice in the declaration of the war, but that until Lord Lytton came out to India primed with instructions from Lord Salisbury on the subject, her responsible rulers were strongly opposed to it. As for the renewal of the war, it was a legitimate sequence of the first war. It was anticipated by all knowing persons that a war with Affghansthan would not be so short and inexpensive as had been supposed by Government, that the Affghans were a treacherous race and could not be trusted, that the Treaty of Gundamack was not worth the paper on which it was written, and these critics had given repeated warnings on the subject. But their warnings were persistently disregarded, and if there was a second war, it was an anticipated corollary of the first. Such being the case we do not clearly understand with what consistency it could be argued that the second war was not as much an imperial undertaking as the first. Sir William Harcourt rather embarassed the Government by quoting the following remarks of Mr. Disræli in 1842 on the Affghan war of that period:

"According to him there was an indefinable restlessness in the public mind, a strange uneasiness, a singular and alarming looking forward to something. they knew not what, an apprehension of something unknown, a mysterious conviction, founded on no facts, authorized by no events, that 'the star of England was no longer in the ascendant,' and it was necessary, the right hon. gentleman assured us, that this expedition should be undertaken in order to re-establish the confidence of the people of India in our 'star.' Perhaps the right hon. gentleman may inform us to-night how the 'confidence in our star,' which according to him is the foundation of our Indian Empire, stands since the recapture of Ghazni. He really did hope that in these hard, dry, matter-of-fact income-tax days statesmen would be prepared to offer some more substantial reasons for their policy than the expediency of restoring 'confidence in our star.' If he believed that 'confidence in our star' alone, or principally, constituted the tenure by which we held India, he should despair of holding that country for any considerable period. There must have been some reason to induce us to invade regions which had baffled the greatest conquerors; some reason must have induced us to scatter coronets and pension victorious captains; some reason for bringing about a state of affairs which forced the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government to direct the attention of the House to the propriety of seriously taking into consideration the state of Indian finance. The late Ministers of the Crown, those fortunate gentlemen who proclaimed war without reason and prosecuted it without responsibility, would have an opportunity to-night of throwing some light upon these circumstances; they would have an opportunity to-night of telling us why that war was entered into. Would they tell us that it was necessary to create a barrier for our Indian Empire? When he looked at the geographical position of India, he found an empire separated on the east and west from any Power of importance by more than 2,000 miles of neutral territory, bounded on the north by an impassable range of rocky mountains, and on the south by 10,000 miles of ocean. He wanted to know how a stronger barrier, a more efficient frontier, could be secured than this which they possessed, which Nature seemed to have marked out as the limit of a great Empire. But they wanted a barrier. A barrier against whom? Who was the unknown foe against whom we waged these mysterious wars, to baffle whom we attacked chieftains who were not our enemies, invaded countries with which we had no quarrel, incurred ruinous expenditure, experienced appalling disasters? The foe could not be Russia. The noble lord (Lord Palmerston) didwant a barrier against Russia—with the noble lord's peculiar views he was not surprised at this. The noble lord had always been suspicious of that country. He had appealed to Europe against Russia. He had made men ambassadors because they had written pamphlets against Russia. He had established a periodical work for the sole purpose of opening the eyes of the people of England to the designs of Russia. And now the noble lord wanted a barrier against Russia for India. But was India violated? If they wanted a barrier against Russia for the sake of India, they wanted a barrier against Russia for the sake of England. If the operations were undertaken to check a European Power, he could not understand how we could refuse to pay the cost of the expedition, and he acknowledged the justice of the late declaration of the chairman of the East India Company, that he looked to the Government of this country to defray the expenses. The noble lord's system appeared to be this:—'I am the minister of a powerful country, and I can always extricate myself from any difficulties by force.' Now in his opinion, this was not the mode which should be employed by the head of our diplomacy, by one whose arts should essentially be the arts of peace. This use of a giant's strength was neither generous nor politic. This system might be for a moment

successful. It *might* take Ghazni and capture Acre; but the ultimate effect of such a policy must be to embarrass our finances and rouse against us, the prejudices and passions of independent States."

Sir William remarked that "the sentiments which Mr. Disraeli uttered in 1842 with reference to the Affghan war were in his opinion just." But the Under-Secretary of State for India retorted that notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's protest the cost of the Affghan war at that time had been paid out of the Indian revenues. But that fact did not invalidate the force of the arguments then advanced by him. In reply to Mr. Fawcett Mr. Stanhope made no promise whatever, but Sir Stafford Northcote said that "he undertook that before the House was asked to vote anything connected with the financial arrangements of this country for the present year the question of whether financial assistance should be given to India should be brought under its notice, and it should have the opportunity of considering whether, in the financial arrangements for this year, it would be right to make any provision in regard to Indian expenditure." On this assurance Mr. Fawcett withdrew his motion. In the light of the facts, which have transpired in India, we need hardly say that Mr. Fawcett was sold. The Government of India has already provided for the defrayal of the cost of the Affghan war out of the Indian revenues, and that being an accomplished fact the English public would not naturally care to go into the question further. Of course it will be open to Indian friends in Parliament to raise the question of equity involved in this matter. But will it lead to any practical result? But whatever the result we cannot feel sufficiently grateful to Mr. Fawcett for lending his tongue to the dumb millions of India on this subject. We think it would be well if his hands were strengthened by petitions from India.

AFFGHANSTHAN.

THE Affghan War despatches have been published. They relate the disaster which befell our arms last December and the rapidity and success with which it was retrieved. We need not repeat that story. In addressing Sir Frederic Roberts the Adjutant General thus writes on behalf of the Commander-in-chief: "The condition in which you were placed, owing to defective information as to the extent of the combination against you, in having your force scattered in various directions, was most serious, and His Excellency considers that very great credit is due to you for the ability with which you extricated yourself from such a difficult position and concentrated your troops in the cantonment of Sherpur." After congratulating Sir Frederic Roberts on the success of his movements the Commander-in-chief condemns General Massy in no measured terms. His Excellency says: "It is perfectly clear that, in obedience to your orders, Brigadier-General Massy, who commanded on this occasion, should have moved along the road towards Ghazni and not struck across country, as it must have been evident that the guns should have been kept to the road as long as practicable and he should not have become engaged with the enemy until he had joined with Brigadier-General Macpherson. His conduct in commencing an engagement with the small force under his command, composed only of cavalry and guns, without any infantry in support, against an enemy so numerous and determined as he reports him to have been, on grounds such as that described, is, to His Excellency's mind, quite incomprehensible. Brigadier-General Massy's subsequent operations in continually advancing arms of precision and long range, such as the guns of the present day are, and thus losing their fire for the time, and in afterwards dismounting thirty lancers with carbines to stop the advance of 10,000 men, show him to have been quite unable to cope with the difficulties of the position to which he had committed himself." General Massy has accordingly been recalled. We are glad that the Commander-in-chief has spoken out in this pronounced manner. The Head of the Army is bound to keep his eyes open to the doings of his subordinates just as the Head of the Civil Government is bound to watch the proceedings of his executive officers.

The situation in Affghansthan after the restoration of the British flag continues much the same. Rumours of resistance are of course in the air, but they have not been verified. We believe with those, who know the Affghan character, that the war is not likely to be soon at an end. It will take a long time to subjugate the Affghans entirely. Although the Government has managed to keep its future programme a secret, we believe negociations are going on with the tribal chiefs for the establishment of a group of confederate states for the future administration of the country. There is no intention on the part of our Government to occupy the country, nor is there any single chief there, who is strong enough to hold it single-handed. A single chief cannot also be depended upon. The Affghan chiefs are a wily race, and they are not over-scrupulous in the fulfilment of their engagements. A confederacy of petty states in Affghanisthan would bring in a sort of balance of power among them, which will be advantageous to the country as well as to our Government. To bring about this confederacy is we believe the mission of Mr. Lepel Griffin.

Considerable sensation has been caused by the discovery of Russian papers in Kabul. They are now in the hands of our Government. As a matter of course there is much curiosity about them, but the Government has positively refused to publish them and we think on good grounds. It was well known that for some time past Russian intrigues were going on in Kabul, but it was our Government which had driven Shere Ali to seek assistance from St. Petersburgh. The late Amir, balked in his negociations with our Government, naturally sought for the friendship of the Czar. General Kaufmann took him into his confidence and promised him support. We believe this is abundantly clear from the correspondence, which has come into the possession of our Government. But the Russian Government disclaims all responsibility for this correspondence. We believe it now says that it never authorized General Kaufmann to make any sort of promise to Amir Shere Ali that Russia would support him in the event of a war between Affghansthan and England. This might or might not have been the case, but the plea now made is nothing new. The contradiction given by the Government of St. Petersburgh summarily throws overboard General Kaufmann. In the same way that Government gave the lie forty years ago to its own agent, the adventurous Italian, Vischovisch. What would the civilized world say if Her Majesty's Government were to ignore their own responsibility for any acts of Lord Lytton? In the first place it is not likely that Lord Lytton as the Queen's Viceroy would take any step, which would have the effect of regulating the foreign relations of Her Majesty's Government without their consent, and if they should resort to a subterfuge when their responsibility was in question, would the civilized world spare them? Russia is precisely in that position at the present moment. However she may protest the world will form its own opinion about her own responsibility in this matter. But England does not evidently wish to quarrel with Russia. She is on friendly terms with her rival, and as the publication of the correspondence would cause a breach, she is quite right in withholding it. The moral of the whole affair is edifying. What would our Government have done if a Native State were implicated in similar intrigues?

The next question connected with Affghan politics is as to what will be done with Amir-Yakub Khan. We believe the Government is now in full possession of the facts of the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his men. It is not for us to say whether there is conclusive evidence establishing Yakub's implication in the matter. It is suspected that he was cognizant of the conspiracy against the British embassy, though he was not probably an active agent in it. Possibly he was also powerless to resist the anti-British party in his own Court. It is also believed that Russian correspondence contains some letters of Amir Yukub Khan to the Russian General. We do not know whether he continued correspondence with his Russian friends after the treaty of Gundamuck. Be that as it might we believe it has been definitely settled that Yakub will not go back to Kabul, nor does he, if we are informed aright, himself wish to go there. He will remain and end his days in India. His mother and family will we believe be brought to India. Douad Shah is also not likely to visit his native land again.

THE JHANSI ZEMINDARS' RELIEF BILL.

I.

AFTER the passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act, the introduction of a similar measure into the Legislative Council for the relief of the equally embarrassed landed proprietors of Jhansi was a mere question of time. The present deplorable condition of that province has for a long time been under the consideration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The reader knows that the principality of Jhansi in Bundelkhund was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1854 on the pretext of failure of natural heirs. Jhansi has, therefore, enjoyed the blessings of British rule for a quarter of a century; and how has it fared under enlightened and scientific English administration? We will allow Mr. Bazett Colvin, who represents the North-Western Provinces in the Legislative Council and who is the mover of the Jhansi Relief Bill, to answer this question. In asking for leave to introduce the Bill under notice Mr. Colvin explained to the Council that "the general circumstances of the district are not very different from those of the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces. The people in language, character and customs are much the same. Their agriculture is not much more backward, if at all; and their soil is hardly less fertile. But in one respect there is an important difference between Jhansi and the districts to the north of it; and that difference is greatly due to its disadvantage. Except in one pargana it has hardly any irrigated land at all. There are rivers and lakes in the country, but at present they supply little or no water to the fields; and the nature of the soil is unfavourable to the construction and working of wells. The people of Jhansi are, therefore, dependent upon seasonable rain for their crops; and their harvests, the produce of which varies greatly from season to season, are exposed to great and constant risk. The absence of irrigation is generally admitted to be closely connected with the present distress of the landed proprietors of Jhansi, and is a point which it is important to bear in mind." While there was such an important difference between the physical condition of Jhansi and that of the other districts in the North-Western Provinces the English rulers applied to it the same revenue system that prevailed in the other parts of the country. Monstuart Elphinstone has rightly pointed out that the greatest blunder of the English Government in India has been the importation of Western laws and institutions into the country without considering carefully whether those laws and institutions are suited to the conditions existing here. The European abhors the system of regulating the land revenue demand according to the character of the season and of collecting it in kind. He looks upon this system as utterly barbarous, and considers it the greatest misfortune which can befal the cultivating classes. During Mahratta rule the mode in which revenue was collected in Jhansi was widely different from the system which has been in force since the annexation of the province. Though the system differed with different rulers and at different times, there was, as Mr. Bazett Colvin observes, "one characteristic which was common to nearly every mode of collection under the Mahratta system, and that *the demand of Government was never fixed for a term of years, but varied according to the produce.* Officials were deputed by the Government who, either at each harvest or at the end of the year, made a valuation of the actual outturn of the crops, and raised or lowered the demand accordingly." This system was not certainly free from defects. It afforded subordinate officials excellent opportunities for practising extortion. But then the system, to quote Mr. Bazett Colvin's language, "possessed the great advantage of adjusting the revenue to the cultivators' means of paying it. In a good year, they would pay more; in a year below average, less; in a bad year, hardly any thing at all. This was an advantage of the greatest importance in a coun-

try where the harvests, from their dependance on rain, varied greatly, and were always precarious." That this system, though barbarous and unscientific, was thoroughly suited to the conditions existing in Jhansi, will be admitted by every person possessed of ordinary intelligence. But enlightened British administrators cannot tolerate the existence of any barbarous and unscientific system. They regard it as their mission to uproot such system and introduce, in their stead, the enlightened and scientific institutions of the West. So the first change which the English, upon assuming the charge of the country, made in Jhansi was the introduction of the rigid revenue system of the North-Western Provinces. The land revenue demand was fixed for a long term of years, and the persons with whom settlements were made were required to meet the demand punctually every year, whether the fields have yielded any thing or not. How our rulers could have been guilty of the gigantic folly of introducing into Jhansi, where the harvests owing to absence of means of irrigation varied greatly, and were always precarious, the harsh revenue system of the North-Western Provinces, passes our comprehension.

The result of the folly mentioned above has been the utter ruin of the people throughout the greater part of Jhansi. Both Mr. Porter and Mr. La Touch of the North-West Civil Service, who were deputed to enquire into the condition of the district, agree in stating that "the people are now wholly destitute, without capital or income"; and Mr. Bazett Colvin admits that "there is ample evidence to show that this description, as applied to the proprietary class, is in no way exaggerated." The mover of the Bill would have the public believe that the rigid revenue system adopted by the English Government is not responsible for the present lamentable condition of Jhansi. He states that the zemindars in that district have suffered from extraordinary calamities since they passed under British rule. He goes on to say :—"They began in difficulties. Mr. Jenkinson, in his Settlement Report, has drawn a graphic picture of the general deterioration of the country, and the impoverishment of the people, at the time when the district passed into the hands of the British Government. Then in 1857 the Mutiny occurred, and the people suffered severely from the depredations of Oorcha State and of the Rani of Jhansi, and after the Mutiny was over they were compelled in many instances to pay over again to the British authorities revenue, which had already been exacted from them by the Oorcha or Jhansi troops. After this, in 1867 came a failure of crops, and in 1868 a severe famine, in which one-fourth of the whole stock of cattle in the district died, and the poorer classes emigrated and perished in large numbers. That famine was followed by several years of short harvests, and, in 1872, by a murrain, which carried off many thousands of their plough cattle. In addition to the ordinary consequence to agriculture of such misfortunes there is a special one in Bundelkhand. A peculiar weed known as *kaus* grass springs up there rapidly in land thrown out of cultivation, and mostly in the best land. This weed is extremely difficult to eradicate, and for the years during which it retains possession of the ground it greatly impairs its productive value. The consequence of all the agricultural misfortunes which I have described was that this *kaus* grass spread widely over the country. Much would be accounted for by such calamities as I have enumerated, but they are not enough by themselves to explain the present hopeless destitution of the zemindars. Other parts of the country have gone through misfortunes scarcely, if at all, less than these, and yet the power of the people to recover from them has not been so utterly destroyed. Causes more permanent in their effect than these misfortunes must have been at work to reduce the proprietors of the soil in Jhansi to their actual state of chronic insolvency. It was supposed at one time that the settlement might have been pitched too high, but it has been shown by ample evidence that this is not the case. Again, it has been said that to confer proprietary rights on a portion of the people was to give them a new and easy means of raising money, and that, once in debt, they were irresistibly drawn into destruction by the money-lenders and the action of our civil courts. There is truth in this, no doubt; but it hardly serves to explain why the whole body of landed-proprietors should be in such urgent and general want of money. It has been said, indeed, that British revenue-officials were too exacting, and pressed too hardly for the revenue. This may possibly be true in a few instances, but I think that more evidence is necessary before such a charge against the former revenue administration of the district can be fully established: Indeed, as it is admitted on all hands that the revenue is by no means excessive, it is difficult to understand how its collection by no other than the ordinary modes of coercion can have been a measure of much harshness and exaction. Besides this, during the last ten or twelve years at least, large sums have been foregone, and the Government and its officers have certainly not pressed unduly the revenue. I believe that the principal causes which have plunged the great body of the landowners of Jhansi into hopeless debt must be sought elsewhere." We think that the calamities which Mr. Bazett Colvin has enumerated, more particularly the famine of 1868-69 and the short harvests of subsequent years, have had a great deal to do with the present hopelessly destitute condition of the Jhansi people. From this point of view the whole blame must be thrown upon the rigid revenue system of the country. Most of these calamities fell alike upon Jhansi and the adjoining Native States. How is it then, we ask that the people of the latter have recovered from their effects, while the British subjects have failed to repair their damages? In the answer to this question will be found the true cause of the distress of Jhansi. The people of the adjoining Native States are, like those of Jhansi, dependent upon seasonable rain for their crops; and their harvests are equally exposed to great and constant risk. The severe famine of 1868-69 ravaged alike Jhansi and the adjoining Native States. Why, therefore, the Jhansi people alone should be unable to get over the effects of the calamity? The simple explanation is, that the revenue demand has always been rigorously exacted in Jhansi without any regard to the character of the season; whereas, the rulers of the adjoining Native States have varied their demand according to the produce. Mr. Bazett Colvin admits that after the suppression of the Mutiny the Zemindars of Jhansi were compelled in many instances to pay over again to the British authorities revenue which had been exacted from them by the Oorcha or Jhansi rebels. That the Zemindars could not have made this second payment without borrowing, is as clear as the sun at noon-day. Thus the indebtedness of the Jhansi proprietary class originated from the short-sighted rapacity of our rulers. Then the famine of 1868 greatly aggravated the evil. We should very much like to know what portion of the total land revenue demand for that year was remitted. We believe we are right in stating that no extensive remissions were sanctioned. In the adjoining Native States the rulers collected nothing because the fields had yielded nothing. But the scientific system of the enlightened British Government would not admit of the adoption of the barbarous expedient of regulating the revenue demand according to the character of the season. Again, the famine of 1868 was followed by several years of short harvests? How much of the Government demand, we ask, was remitted during these years of admittedly short harvests? In the adjoining Native States the demand for these years of course varied with the actual produce of the land. But was such a wise course followed in Jhansi by its enlightened rulers? Why should the *kaus* grass spread much more widely in British Bundelkhund than in Native Bundelkhund? It is all very well for Mr. Bazett Colvin to assert that the British revenue officials have not been too exacting in Jhansi. We cannot accept a vague and general statement of this kind. We want facts and figures to satisfy us that the revenue administration of the district is not responsible for the hopeless destitution of its people. Large sums may have been foregone during the last ten or twelve years when the revenue officials found that it was impossible to suck blood out of stone; but it was then too late to remedy the mischief already done. A commission consisting of officers unconnected with the North-Western Provinces should enquire into the revenue administration of Jhansi since the Mutiny; otherwise there is no hope of our being able to know the true cause of the hopeless destitution of the people of that district.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

AN account of the progress of education from the pen of an accomplished scholar like Mr. Ralph Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces and Oudh, which are now called United Provinces, naturally excites great interest and raises high expectations. But a perusal of the recently published report on public instruction in the United Provinces has somewhat disappointed us. The document does not deal with any of the important questions connected with the progress of education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Mr. Griffith, in his report for 1877-78, distinctly admitted that in all that appertained to higher education Upper India was lamentably backward. After having made such an admission it behoved the Director to enquire why the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should lag behind the Lower Provinces in the matter of higher education. But Mr. Griffith has done nothing of the kind in the report now before us.

"The educational history of these provinces during the past year," observes Mr. Griffith at the outset, "is not marked by any important administrative or financial change. Gradual development, and improvement in the department rather than sudden and sweeping re-organization and reform appeared to be what was needed; and careful and economical management of the existing machinery and resources has been the main object kept in view." The important events of the year under report were, according to the Director, the bestowal of a Companionship of the Indian Empire on Pandit Bapudeva Shastri, the well-known Professor of Mathematics in the Sanskrit College of Benares; the restoration of the Directorship of Public Instruction, the loss of services of Mr. Gough by transfer to Bengal and of Raja Sivaprosad by retirement; the appointment of an English Professor of Physical Science in the Benares College; and the issue by the Government of India of revised forms and rules for annual educational reports. The transfer of Mr. Gough, though a severe loss to the North-Western Provinces, has been a great gain to Bengal. The restoration of the Directorship was merely a nominal change. Mr. Griffith has no great success in University examinations to record and no increase in the number of students in the Colleges and Schools. He writes :—"In the former point there is little advance over former years, and in the latter the hopes and expectations expressed in my last report are still unrealized. The standards of the University Examinations are liable to fluctuation, and some years are marked by general failures in one or more of the tests, although, as far as we can see, the students have not deteriorated in quality, and neither they nor their teachers have in any way relaxed their exertions. Such a failure in the past year in the F. A. Examination has made the University examination returns for these provinces less satisfactory than they should have been, and has caused a decrease which we can ill afford in the number of students attending our English Arts Colleges." Again, "the prosperity of our schools does not entirely depend on the ability and diligence of educational officers or the care and activity of school committees. Attendance and progress are immediately affected by the character of the year as regards the health and general well-being of the people. In both these points the past year was unfavourable to the advance and spread of public instruction. Famine and fever in some districts and scarcity and high prices in all, have reduced attendance and retarded progress in all classes of our schools. Children's aid in out-of-door labour could not be dispensed with; schooling-fees and books could not be provided when food could scarcely be obtained, moreover, many educational officers, from head-masters of high-schools and deputy-inspec-

tors down to halkabandi school teachers, were for some months engaged on famine relief work. Schools were closed or worked at half power; and of those that were kept open, many were of necessity left uninspected. Under these circumstances a decrease in the total number of pupils under instruction can only be expected and regretted." A year of famine and fever such as 1878-79 was in the North-Western Provices and Oudh, was certainly not favourable to the progress of education.

The total number of pupils attending schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1878-79 was 242,580, or 8,420 under the roll of the previous year. Considering the unfavourable circumstances of the year which the Director has very clearly explained, this decrease is not at all surprising. The number of students in the Government English Colleges (of which the reader knows there are four in the United Provinces—namely, the English Colleges of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, and the Benares Sanskrit College) decreased from 187 to 172. The Director attributes this decrease to the large number of failures in the F. A. Examination. As regards the results of the various examinations, we notice that five students went up for M. A. degree, of whom four from the Muir College obtained Honours, and the fifth from Canning College passed. For the B. A. Degree the Colleges in the United Provinces turned out 18 out of 35 candidates. None of the North-Western Provinces candidates passed in the first division and only one passed in the second. It was, however, very satisfactory that one of the Canning College students stood at the head of the list. In the F. A. Examination only about 29 per cent. of the candidates passed. The Director would have the public believe that the fault lay rather with the examiners than with the examinees. Sir George Couper very reasonably requests Mr. Griffith to ascertain the corresponding results in Bengal and report how the facts in this province bear out the theory. The numbers now reading in the Law Department are only 46; and the Lieutenant Governor rightly remarks that no great success seems as yet to have attended those classes. This is not to be wondered at, when we remember that attendance at law lectures was not compulsory. Under the head of secondary education, we observe that the N. W. P. high schools, which teach up to the Calcutta University Entrance standard were highly successful during the year under report, having passed 89 candidates as compared with 69 in the previous year. The returns show that the percentage of success attained is far higher in Government schools than in the others, and higher also in aided than in private schools. The Middle schools in the North-Western Provinces teach up to the Middle class Anglo-Vernacular examination, which, we believe, corresponds to the Minor scholarship examination of the Lower Provinces. The results of the examination in 1878-79 were highly unsatisfactory, only 105 boys having passed out of 861. This extremely unfavourable result is accounted for by the fact, that the mathematical paper in the examination was too difficult. Middle vernacular schools which comprise the upper classes of tahsili, pargana, and first class halkabandi schools, and of aided and unaided schools of the same grade, as might have been expected, suffered severely from the famine, though Sir George Couper, in his review of the Director's report, is pleased to call it "scarcity." The primary schools consist of two divisions; the lower division containing pupils who are preparing for the lower primary examinations, and the upper division consisting of pupils who have passed that test. During the year under report there were in the N. W. P. 64 primary vernacular schools for girls with 1,497 pupils attending them against 65 schools with 1,609, girls in the previous year. The little that is said in the Director's report about these schools is not hopeful. Out of 1,500 pupils attending the girls' schools in the Oudh Division, "only a select few are able to read and write, with an approach to fluency, while the vast majority are as ignorant in a few months after leaving school as if they had never been at it." If such is the case, we do not see the good of wasting public money on girls' schools. On the subject of the education of poor European and Eurasian children, the Director remarks that *gratuitous elementary instruction* has been offered to these classes in Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares. "But," significantly adds Mr. Griffith, "parents are apathetic and children are idle, and no progress has been made during the past year as far as numbers are concerned." The Government bore the entire cost of the education of 44 poor children, which came up to Rs. 1,162, besides giving handsome grants-in-aid to schools managed by private enterprise. Yet the friend of the "poor whites" and Eurasians is not satisfied; and men like Archdeacon Baly sensible in other matters, is never tired of insisting that the Government neglects the educational requirements of these classes. We hope the assurance Mr. Griffith has given to the effect that sound elementary education is available, free of cost, to European and Eurasian children in the North Western Provinces, will enable the Ven'ble Archdeacon to sleep soundly.

By far the most important and interesting portion of the Director's report under notice is that in which the question of the employment of students in the public service is discussed. Mr. Griffin points out that the effect of the Government order prohibiting the general admission to posts in the public service, on salaries of more than Rs. 10, of men who have not passed the middle class vernacular examination, when fully felt, will increase the attendance in our schools and secure a supply of better men for subordinate posts. He remarks that the professorships of physical science, mathematics and English at Benares and the professorship of mathematics at Agra are held by Native graduates; and that the graduates of the North-Western Provinces are now making their way into other departments, and generally giving satisfaction to their superiors. Though we are anxious to see our countrymen more extensively employed in the public service, we cannot congratulate Mr. Griffith on the selection of a Native graduate to fill the professorship of English at the Benares College. If we are really desirous of learning English, we must learn it from a well educated Englishman. But let that pass. In discussing, in a late issue, the question of the employment of educated Natives in the Upper Provinces, we remarked that in order to create a demand for higher education in that part of the country and to improve the tone of the subordinate judicial and executive services in that part of the country the Government should reserve appointments in those services for graduates; and that unless and until that was done, the people in Upper India would not care to give their young hopefuls a University education. Mr. Harrison, Principal of the Muir Central College, would "place at least one of our higher students in each of the greater public offices, hoping that, by the success of these, the heads of departments may be induced to employ others on the occurrence of vacancies to the mutual benefit of office and College." He also draws attention to the great preponderance of subordinate posts held by those who are not natives of the North-Western Provinces; and he speaks, with a feeling of great satisfaction, of the Allahabad Accountant-General's determination to break up the horde of Bengalis which has possession of his office. We will not here discuss the Bengali question in the Upper Provinces; but we wish to tell clearly Mr. Harrison and those who think with him that the mere exclusion of the Bengali element now from offices in Upper India will not create a demand for higher education in that part of the country. Even if Natives of the North-Western Provinces were substituted for every Bengali clerk now employed there, the object which Mr. Harrison has in view will not be attained. Subordinate posts in the public service have for a long time been within the reach of English-educated men in Upper India; and yet higher education has not been in request among the people. The simple truth is what we have more than once pointed out in these columns, namely that people in the Upper Provinces will not see the good of giving their sons the benefits of University education, so long as all the highly-paid and coveted posts in the subordinate judicial and executive services are almost monopolised by uneducated and unscrupulous men of the amla class. *If so, why wage a crusade against the poor Bengali clerks in the Upper Provinces, many of whom have rendered excellent service to the State and adopted that part of the country as their permanent domicile?*

THE FACTORIES BILL.

WE have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following memorial of the British Indian Association:

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The humble memorial of the British Indian Association.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists have perused the Bill, entitled the Factories Bill, 1880, as amended by the Select Committee of Your Excellency's Council for making laws and regulations, to which it had been referred, published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, and crave leave to submit the following remarks for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council.

2. That in the humble judgment of your Memorialists the present Bill is a decided improvement upon the original draft, but they cannot but deeply regret that its permissive character has been withdrawn.

3. That the Select Committee, referred to above, state that the Bill as introduced applied only to those parts of the country, to which it might from time to time be extended by the local Government. It was this optional character of the Bill, which had removed objections to it taken in many quarters, and which your memorialists thought had rendered it unnecessary for them to trouble your Excellency in Council with their remarks upon it. But they are grieved to see that in direct infringement of the declaration under which the Bill had been originally introduced, and which the public had naturally accepted as a deliberate and solemn assurance, the Select Committee have now so amended it that it will apply at once thoroughout British India.

4. That the Select Committee consider that this change will in reality be of less importance than it may at first sight appear. They are of opinion "that the power conferred by the original Bill would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present." At the same time it is notorious, your Memorialists respectfully submit, that the Government of Bengal, for good and valid reasons, and in consonance with local public opinion both European and native, is opposed to the extension of the measure to Bengal. It cannot, therefore, they venture to submit, be reasonable or just, to force this Bill upon Bengal, in the face of the declared views of the local Government and the local public, when the conditions of the local manufacturing industry do not call for it.

5. That your Memorialists are not personally acquainted with the circumstances attending factory labour in Bombay, but from what they have seen of it in the report of the Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1875 "to enquire into the condition of the operatives in the Bombay factories," and what they know of the same in Bengal, they submit that there is no manner of analogy or comparison between the two. The conclusions of the Bombay Commission are thus summarized:—

"1st. As a rule, all the Machinery is protected, but some portions may not be sufficiently protected. All the witnesses concur that protection of the Machinery is both necessary and desirable.

2nd. Eight years appears to be the general age given as that of the youngest children employed in the Mills but some witnesses have stated their age to be as young as five or six years.

3rd. The hours of work are stated to be from sunrise to sunset, with half an hour for rest in the middle of the day. In the largest days of the year this would give about thirteen hours of work a day, including the half-hour rest. In the shortest days it would give about eleven hours. The children appear to be on the premises all the time alternately working and resting.

4th. There are no fixed number of holidays for any Factory during the year. One closes every Sunday in the year, others every other Sunday, and others one Sunday in the month. In addition native holidays are given. On an average the Factories work from 300 to 320 days in the year from sunrise to sunset.

5th.—The health of the operatives is stated to be good, and it is also stated they do not suffer from the long hours, except in some of the Cotton Press Factories, where for three months in the year the work is exceptionally heavy and trying. All the Factories appear to be well supplied with water which is freely given to the operatives.

6th. The ventilation in some Factories is better than in others, and the Commission are of opinion that "it has not received the attention it deserves from many of the owners." But in Bengal the machinery is well protected, the mill houses are well ventilated, the hours of work are neither so long nor so incessant, one day in the week is generally allowed to the operatives for rest, their health is good, and the children are, as a rule, given light and easy tasks. Such being the case it cannot be just to make a hard and fast law for Bombay and Bengal alike, when the conditions of manufacturing industry in the two provinces are so widely different.

6. That the Select Committee recommend the general extension of the Bill because, they state, "it is difficult to believe that when the industries of the Bombay Presidency had once been placed under restriction, the factories in other provinces would have been allowed for any time to enjoy a protective exemption from the provisions of the Act." They add, "we think it would be unjust, and would, moreover, tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if we were to allow the

factories of one province to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt." These remarks, your Memorialists venture to think, would be just, if the conditions of factory labour in all the provinces were equal. But when they differ so widely as they do in Bengal and Bombay, and on this point the Select Committee have made no remarks whatever, it is not clear with what consistency it could be urged that the same law that might be deemed necessary for Bombay should apply *pro tanto* to Bengal. In a vast continent like India, which is inhabited by groups of people at different stages of civilization, broad enough to distinguish them into distinct communities, justice and policy alike dictate that it would not be true statesmanship to bring them down to a dead level for the purpose of practical administration, and while the leading principles of British rule have very properly been the same throughout the British territories in India, in practice due allowance is made for local peculiarities, conditions and idiosyncracies in devising means for the attainment of the common end This differentiation is unavoidable in the exigencies of practical administration for a population of two hundred millions, differing so much in the elements of progress, in the conditions of material advancement, in temperament, and in industrial economy.

7. That when distinction is practically made between the different provinces in the application of laws and principles of administration, it cannot retard the cause of general progress, if in the application of the proposed factory legislation it be restricted to that province the peculiar conditions of which have apparently suggested it, and may stand in need of it, though as a question of principle, your Memorialists take leave to doubt whether in the present incipient stage of manufacturing enterprise in India it is at all wise to interpose the authority of the legislature in order to regulate the relations between capital and labour.

8. That your Memorialists feel convinced and they repeat their conviction that legislative interference is not required on the subject in Bengal. Here the mills are chiefly confined to the manufacture of jute products, in some cases they are employed for the manufacture of cloth and paper, and from the enquiries they have been able to make they are satisfied that the instinct of self-interest has had sufficient influence upon the mill owners in Bengal in dealing with the operatives in a generous and kindly spirit, that the hours and conditions of work are not such as to tell against the health of the labourers, adults or children, that far from producing detrimental effects the system of factory labour in Bengal has induced regular habits among the operatives, and by furnishing them with means has enabled them to pursue a higher standard of living and comfort and necessarily of health, and that the harmony, good will and good feeling which now subsist between the employers of labour and the labourers are the best evidences of the satisfactory working of that system.

9. That it is true that the scope of the present Bill is limited, that it will apply only to factories wherein no less than one hundred hands are employed on any day simultaneously in manual labor, and to children under fourteen years of age. Your memorialists will not comment upon the detailed provisions of the Bill; they observe that considerable improvement has been made in the Bill in that respect; nevertheless they take the liberty to doubt whether the definition of factory is sufficiently precise; they are not sure whether a printing press may not come under the proposed law, though they do not believe that such is the intention of the Select Committee, but if the law should be held to apply to it, it would be a source of much annoyance, inconvenience, and hardship. Then the ascertainment of the age of children is practically left to guess, and the limitation of the duration of work for a boy of twelve or so to nine hours is not quite in conformity with the actual practice in this country, for practically such a boy in other walks of life does work longer, of course with sufficient intermission. Again, to bar an employer of labor from engaging a labourer during the day in which he has served another in part would be an unnecessary interference with the rights of free labour. But your Memorialists repeat it is not the detailed provisions of the Bill which render it objectionable —what they, with due deference, deprecate is the spirit of discord and dissension which it will foster in both the employer and the labourer and the clog which it will put upon the springs of industry.

10. That the manufacturing enterprise in India is new; that its development is of the most vital importance to the cause of material progress in this country, that the life-problem is daily becoming difficult of solution here, and that the establishment of jute and cotton mills as centres of industry is regarded as a most valuable aid in facilitating the solution of that problem, and that any measure which would act directly or indirectly as an inpediment to the free working of that useful and beneficent agency must be considered as inimical to the best interests of the nation.

11. That entertaining these sentiments your Memorialists would consider the extension of the proposed Factory Bill to Bengal a grave misfortune to it, and they respectfully and earnestly pray—

That your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to exclude Bengal from the scope of the Factories Bill, 1880.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

British Indian Association Rooms; No. 18, British Indian Street, The 10th March 1880.

KRISTODAS PAL, *Secy. B. I. Association.*

We are glad to learn that the memorial has had some effect. The Bill, as had been announced, was not passed on Friday last, but was postponed. The *Englishman* makes the following statements about it:

A lively discussion was, we believe, anticipated in yesterday's Legislative Council on the Factories Labour Bill, the report of the select committee on which was to have been presented by Mr. Colvin. It was known that some of the members of the select committee had officially noted their objections to certain sections of the measure, and these, with others who had not had such an opportunity of expressing their views, were to have spoken in opposition to the Bill. The matter, however, appears to have been amicably arranged by private consultation before the Council took its seat; and when Mr. Colvin's motion on the Bill arose that gentleman explained that, owing to objections that sufficient time had not been allowed for discussing the changes in the bill made by the select committee, by which it had been converted from a permissive into a compulsory measure, he desired to postpone his motion. It was at first determined to adjourn the Council for a week, but on Mr. Thompson inquiring whether the Bill was to come up again within that time for discussion, and Sir Ashley Eden representing that, if so, the period would be altogether too short for the due consideration of the Bill, the Council was adjourned *sine die*. If the measure comes again before the Council in its present form, it is likely to encounter considerable opposition.

The Bill is practically shelved for the present year. It cannot be passed at Simla, and if it is to be brought up again at all, it must be brought up at the next Calcutta Session. In the meantime we would urge the mill-owners of Bengal and the public at large to go on agitating the question in order to strengthen the hands of the minority of the Council, who are opposed to the Bill.

THE REPORT OF THE ARMY COMMISSION.

THE *Englishman* has received the following telegraphic summary of the report of the Indian Army Commission:

The following are the points generally recommended in the Army Commission Report:—The Native Army not to be reduced, but reorganised on the following strength: Infantry Regiments, eight Companies or 912 men. Cavalry, 4 Squadrons or 600 men. Two European officers to be added to the present complement of Native Regiments. Our Army Corps to be formed in the following manner—1st Territorial Army Corps, employed in Bengal, Assam, North-West Provinces and Oudh; Second Punjab Army Corps, Punjab, Trans Indus Frontier and advanced posts; Third Bombay, Army Corps. includes Bombay, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and Sindh; 4th Madras Army Corps includes Madras, Hyderabad, Burmah, and Rangoon. Each army corps to be comanded by a Lieutenant-General with a complete staff, consisting of representatives of all arms, and a Military Secretary. The pay of the Commandant of the Army Corps to be Rs. 4500 monthly. He is to have full control of his territorial army administration, its affairs being decentralised. The Commanders of the Army Corps to be selected equally from the Indian and the British Army. In the former case by the Commander-in-Chief of India with the approval of the Viceoy. In the latter, by the War Office or Horse Guards. The Commander-in-Chief to lose his seat in Council, and to hold the same relative position as regards the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, as the Duke of Cambridge to the War Department. The Viceroy to be the Supreme Head of the Army in India. The Military Member in Council to be Cabinet Minister in charge of the War Department. Indian Garrisons are rearranged and several single battalion stations abandoned. Arrangements to be so made that at any time an Army Corps for service consisting of 55,000 Infantry, 12,600 Cavalry, 240 guns, 18 Siege Guns, 21 Companies of Sappers may be at any moment mobilised. Plans for mobilizing the same and for attack and defence always to be ready at the Commander-in-Chief's Office. The strength of the British Cavalry Regiments in India to be 4 Squadrons or 586 men; British Infantry, eight companies or 1,044 men; R. H. A. Batteries to be reduced to five Batteries; Mountain Batteries to be raised to eight Field Batteries to twenty-eight Heavy Field Batteries to seventeen. A new Corps of Sappers to be raised also to three companies. A new Guide Corps to be formed, also two Native Pioneer Regiments. Each Army Corps to have a reserve in the Native Army of 2000 per Regiment, to be formed a first reserve, consisting of Sepoys of 12 years' to 21 years' service, with pay at 4 Rs. per month, the reserve to be embodied at the regimental depot, for training by European Officers; every two years after 21 years, these men to be drafted to 2nd reserve or pension list on the same pay; only liable to Garrison duty on emergency up to 32 years' service. when permanently retire. No European Native Cavalry reserve. No local Army recommended, but the short service system is modified, European troops to be located on the hills as much as possible. Army commands to be divided into eight 1st class districts commanded by a General Officer with salary of Rs- 3,500 monthly; 8 second class commands, allowance 2,500 Rs.; and 8 third class, with commanders' pay, 2000 Rs. Besides these commands six important garrisons to be given to Colonels on the staff with staff allowance in addition to their pay of Rs. 800 monthly. Minor station commands are divided into two classes, 1st class with Rs. 300 staff pay, added to pay of rank; 2nd class with Rs. 200 staff pay similarly added. Native Regiments to be recruited at certain fixed recruiting grounds.

Promotion to ranks of native officer to be made, in Bengal and the Panjab, by direct appointment of Cadets of good family who have undergone military education at a Military School. In other army Corps, promotion is to be by selection, for good service and efficiency; seniority is deprecated. Native States to be induced to reduce their armies gradually. Native Contingents to be regarded as separate and purely local bodies. Troops of Native States are forbidden arms of precision. Their field artillery is to be reduced to the smallest limits. Unnecessary interference with Maharajah Scindiah deprecated, but the Nizam is to be induced to curtail gradually his auxiliary forces. Employment of Military Officers in Civil employ to be discontinued; those choosing Civil career to resign their commission, political employ being an exception. The Staff Corps is to be gradually abolished; first by uniting three or four Native Infantry Regiments into one Regiment and promoting Officers in the Regiments so formed; secondly by forming a general list of Officers of each army corps, limiting the number of each rank, and making promotions in each list as vacancies occur. Army ranks for Native Infantry are to be, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, four Lieutenants; for native Cavalry, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major. four Captains five Lieutenants. Officers joining the army in future are to be promoted in army rank in the list of the Army Corps to which they are posted. Regimental promotion to be according to regimental list. Officers who joined the Staff Corps before 1866 to be exceptionally dealt with. Officers now in Civil employ to be kept on a separate list and promoted therein until they disappear. They will be considered Non-effective Officers, unfit for Regimental or Departmental employment. Those who lose their appointments, owing to the abolition of appointments by the recommendations of the commission, if of 28 years service or over to be granted next grade pension. (absence on furlough counting as service) plus annuity or bonus under the retirement scheme of 1879; for those from 20 to 28 years' service, pensions to be as above with additional annuity or bonus. D. P. W. Retirement Scheme rates; both classes to receive in addition a bonus of six months' staff pay with permission to capitalize a part of the annuity. The System of Colonels' allowances to be recast. For the future these allowances to be considered as pension; those succeeding to them being considered non-effective. For the future a sum of £1000 is fixed as Colonels' allowance, consolidated retirement after 32 years' service to be the rule. Good service pensions of £300 annually to be granted to officers above the rank of Major in the addition of other pension. Future entrants to the Indian Army retiring from service before the expiration of 32 year's service, to be liable to recall to service in case of national emergency, or if required. The Medical Department to be recast. The Civil Medical service to be separated from the Military and the latter amalgamated with the British Army; the Medical Department, forming one list, Netly Hospital to be abolished, Volunteering to be encouraged but not to be compulsory as far as regards Government servants, as was proposed.

The Army Commission report says that the abandonment of the following stations may be looked upon as certain, namely, in Bengal the commands at Jalpigori, Berhampur, Dhaka, and Hazaribagh—as regards European Troops, Bhaugalpur, Segowli, Gowhati, Tezpur, Dibroghur, Jowai, and various Assam outpost; Chunar, Gorakpur, Sitapur, Moradabad, Shahjehanpur, Muttra, Sipri, Lullutpur, and Jhansi and Baroda. In the Bombay command, Haidarabad (Scinde) Bhooj, Mehidpur, Augar, Deesa, Malligaum, Hoshangabad, Chanda, and Dharwar, will cease to exist as stations for troops, and it is not improbable that the British troops at Jabalpur and Kampti will be located at Pachmari.

Troops will be removed from Vellore, Quilon, Trichore, Trevandrum, Pallamcottah, Mercara, French Rocks, and Vizianagram in Madras, whilst Kannanore will be abandoned as a station for British troops, also Wellington.

We will take a future opportunity to discuss the recommendations of the Commission in detail. At present we wish to say that all India should unite and lend its moral support to the report of the Commission. As Sir Ashley Eden says, the recommendations of the Commission are not their own original ideas; they are proposals made from time to time by Indian soldiers and statesmen modified and adapted according to existing circumstances. They have been tested by opinions representing both sides of the question, and thoroughly sifted by the Commission composed of eminent military men, and presided over by an Indian statesman of uncommon common sense and thorough knowledge of the requirements of the country. Both the Government and the public reposed the utmost confidence in the *personnel* of the Commission, and when these proposals are calculated to combine economy with efficiency, it would be a great pity if they should fall through owing to provincial jealousy or the greed of patronage in the Horse Guards. We believe the Commission calculate a saving of a million and a quarter per annum, and this without taking into account the adjustment of the Home millitary charges of India referred to a London Committee. If this saving could be effected, there would be no necessity for the continuance of the famine taxes. It is observable that both the Finance Minister and the Viceroy are strongly in favour of the recommendations of the Commission. Sir John Strachey has repeatedly declared his inability to control military expenditure. The Commission will prove a powerful auxiliary to him in asserting his control over it. The Viceroy also takes a personal interest in the question, and the retrenchments, if they could be carried out, would redound greatly to the glory of his administration. We hope the Indian friends in Parliament will put pressure upon the Government in England to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. Without pressure from all sides we fear the report of the Commission will be shelved.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Excellenc the Viceroy has expressed a desire to be presen at one of the lectures at the Science Associat tion. It has accordingly been arranged that Dr. Sircar will deliver a special lecture on "Ultra-gaseous state of matter" on Thursday next at 9-30 P. M., when His Excellency will honor the Association with his august presence. We hope

the Vice-regal patronage of the Association will give a fresh impetus to public interest in the welfare of the Association.

WE ARE glad to learn that another appointment of a native to a Covenanted office will be soon made by Government—this time not in a mock-heroic spirit. The Lieutenant-Governor has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of a Subordinate Judge to be additional Civil and Sessions Judge of Bankura and Burdwan united on a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month. This is a move in the right direction. We hope this appointment will pave the way to the employment of experienced native judicial officers in the covenanted ranks of the Judicial Service.

MR. W. M. SOUTTAR, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, made over charge on Wednesday last to his *locum tenens*, Mr. Beverley. On last Friday evening he invited the Commissioners and his other friends, both European and Native, to an Evening Party, which passed off very pleasantly. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was present. The Commissioners in return of the compliment proposed to entertain him at the Town Hall, but we are sorry to learn that in consequence of the present state of his health he has been obliged to decline the honor. Mr. Souttar leaves early this week. We sincerely hope that the renovating climate of his native land will soon re-establish his health, and that he will after the expiration of his leave resume with redoubled vigour his duties, which he has hitherto performed so well, with so much credit to himself, and to such great advantage of the Municipality.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has stolen a march upon his enemies. He has resolved to dissolve Parliament at a time when there is evidently a lull in electoral activity. Business is generally slack at the commencement of a Parliamentary session, when members loiter here and there. They must now hasten home for the elections. India is placed at a great disadvantage with regard to the elections. A morning contemporary very properly suggests an appeal from India to the electors of the United Kingdom, inviting them to impress upon their representatives the importance of India as the richest jewel in the diadem of England, but unfortunately there is scant time for such an appeal as the elections will be over in the course of a month. Sir Richard Temple with his characteristic energy has left Bombay to join the field, but one or two other men, who are also candidates, are left behind. Possibly Sir Richard had earlier information about the proposed dissolution. All sorts of speculation are rife as to why the present time has been chosen by Lord Beaconsfield for the dissolution of Parliament. Evidently His Lordship now considers himself a master of his situation. The success of the Conservatives in Liverpool must have encouraged His Lordship in this early move. It is of course impossible to say how the balance between the two great political parties of England will be affected by the ensuing elections. It is well known that the Conservatives are *facile prinseps* in matters of organization, and their agents have been at work for a long time past. The Liberals have also not been inactive, but we are sorry to see that they are still not quite united. We should not therefore feel surprised if the Conservatives should carry the day.

WE HAVE received a special telegram to the effect that the Conservatives are strongly opposed to the election of Mr. Fawcett by Hackney. Every thing, as the saying goes, is fair in love and war, and we cannot therefore justly blame the Conservatives if they are really trying to oust such a powerful opponent as Mr. Fawcett. But the supercession of Mr. Fawcett would be a national calamity for India. In this crisis she ought to help him, and in our humble opinion she can do so in two ways, 1stly, by subscribing to the fund that may be raised for the payment of his election expenses, and 2ndly, by addressing an appeal to the electors of Hackney. There is already a sum of Rs. 4000 raised in 1875 by the British Indian Association in the hands of Mr. Cowell and Mr. Dacosta for the payment of the election expenses of Mr. Fawcett, which will doubtless be applied on the present occasion, but this sum we fear will not be sufficient. A further subscription should therefore be raised and no time should be lost in setting it on foot. All India should be astir in this matter We do not know whether there is sufficient time for an appeal to the electors of Hackney; if there is, an address should be immediately got up, signed and sent. Every thing that can be done ought to be done promptly to strengthen the hands of Mr. Fawcett.

MR. C. J. O'DONNELL, who, our readers are aware, is a candidate for Galway, leaves for his country this week. He has obtained leave for six months, and, if he has a fair chance of success, he will resign the service. His brother, Mr. F. O'Donnell, has already done good service to India, and his accession to Parliament will greatly strengthen the India party in it. We fear he will be rather late in the field, but we hope his friends will keep the way clear for him. He is decidedly "the man for Galway."

CAN ANYONE tell us, what particular claim has Mr. Justice Cunningham upon the Indian Exchequer? He was brought from Madras and appointed a Judge of the Bengal High Court. He had not been many months here when he was appointed a member of the Famine Commission, and afterwards its President. He had a very pleasant time of it for some months at Simla, and then he moved to England in order to write the report of the Commission in consultation with the India Office. We believe the work of the Commission has been finished, but Mr. Cunningham we hear has managed to get six months' leave from the Secretary of State in order to write a book of his own. This is the way our money goes. Mr. Cunningham holds the substantive appointment of a Judge of the High Court, but he has been absent from it for nearly two years. We have heard a story that an East India Director having recommended a young nephew to Lord Clive for employment in India, the great Indian soldier-statesman asked the young man, who was not particularly bright—"why, have you come out to India?" The young man answered, "for money." Clive said, "take a lakh of rupees and go home." Mr. Cunningham has got his lakh of rupees during the last two years, and as he seems to wish to stay at home, may he not be allowed to stay there for good? Why should the Indian exchequer be sacrificed for the sake of the personal predilections of particular officers?

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the report of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution and the Lady Canning Home for the past year. We are glad to notice that the funds of the Institution are in a tolerably good state. The Ladies' Committee have established an Out-Nursing department, which supplies Nurses at a moderate cost The following rules prescribed by the Committee shew on what terms the services of Out-Nurses may be obtained:

The daily charge for a nurse is Rs. 3 to persons with a monthly income of not more than Rs. 1,000; 4 to those with a monthly income of not more than Rs. 1,500. Rs. 5 to those with a monthly income of more than Rs. 2,000. In confinement cases a nurse can only be supplied at the rate of Rs 5 a day.

In small-pox cases, in addition to the usual fee, Rs. 2 extra daily will be demanded.

The employer must provide the nurse with lodging, food, and washing. Her travelling expenses in advance must be remitted with the application for her services to the Lady Superintendent. The engagement commences on the nurse's departure from the nurse's quarters and terminates with her return to it. The money due for her services must at once be remitted to the Lady Superintendent. In case of a prolonged engagement payments should be remitted monthly.

We are informed that during the past year Out-Nurses attended in 71 cases and that many applications were refused, no nurse being available. It will be thus seen that the Nurses' Institution is no longer a merely charitable institution, it supplies nurses both in and out of town, and their services are highly appreciated. There are many native families, who may we doubt not like to avail themselves of the services of the Nurses, and they ought to contribute towards the maintenance of this useful institution. The Ladies' Committee of the Institution deserve the thanks of the public for the lively interest they take in its welfare. The Government makes an annual contribution in aid of the funds of the institution, which has to be supplemented by private subscriptions and donations. We hope the charitably-disposed public will extend their support to this useful and beneficent Institution.

WE ARE GLAD to see it stated that the Government has suspended the Pooree Lodging House Act in Deoghur, and has instructed Mr. Oldham to enquire into the causes of the recent deaths among pilgrims there. Mr. Barlow, the Commissioner, we observe, has taken leave for three months and Mr. Metcalfe officiates for him. This change will we hope secure the people of Deoghur an impartial consideration of their grievances. Mr. Metcalfe comes without any bias in the matter, and we hope he will give an impartial hearing to the Pandas and others, who are interested in it. We have already said enough to indicate the peculiar position of Deoghur and the absence of necessity for the enforcement of the Lodging House Act there. We now anxiously await the orders of Government on the subject.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta at their last meeting thus divided on the appointment of Jute Inspector:

For Babu Debendra Dutt	*For Babu Dhirendra Chatterjee*
The Vice-Chairman	Babu Nobinchunder Boral
Moulvi Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadur	„ Nemychunder Bose
Babu Rajendernath Mitter	Moulvi Ahmed
„ Sreenath Dass	Fozlar Ruhuman
„ Kalicharan Banerjee	Mr. Baboneau
„ Goculnath Dhur	Mr. Hart
„ Sham Lall Mitter	Babu Kallynath Mitter
Mr. Fergusson	„ Modoosudun Dutt
Mr. Inglis	Moulvi Seraj-ul-Islam
Babu Premchaud Boral	Mr. Wilson
„ Bhoobunmohun Sircar	Mr. Zemin
Revd. K. M. Banerjee	Babu Juggodanund Mookerjee
Babu Nobogopal Mitter	„ Lall Madub Mookerjee
„ Gopeenath Mookerjee	13
„ Girendrokumar Dutt	—
„ Prankissen Ghose	*For Babu Anada Prosad Mookerjee*
„ Preonath Dutt	Babu Promotho Nath Bose
„ Jogobundoo Bose	„ Nemychurn Bysack
„ Sreenath Chunder	2
„ Probodechunder Mullick	—
„ Jogeshchunder Dutt	*For Babu Gobind Prosad Bose*
„ Jodoonath Ghose	Mr. Sterndale
„ Charoochunder Mullick	Mr. West
„ Kannylal Dey	Mr. MacAlpin
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal	3
Babu Sreenath Ghose	—
„ Radharomun Mitter	*Declined to vote*
„ Ashootosh Dhur Jr.	Babu Joygobind Law
„ Sarodachuran Mitter	„ Surendra Nath Banerjee
„ Kallymohun Dass	Dr. R. L. Mitra
„ Romakant Sen	Mr. Beverley
Mr. Brookes.	
Babu Jodoolal Mullick	
Maharaja Narendra Krishna	
Raja Harendra Krishna	
35	

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY SORRY to record the death of Mr. J. C. Geddes, Judge of Muzufferpore, which melancholy event took place on Wednesday last. The immediate cause of his death was brain fever, but the real cause we are told was overwork. He used to work very hard, so much so that he neglected his food and sleep. He was about forty-three years of age. We give the following official record of his services:

Arrived 25th September 1861—Assistant Superintendent of Survey, 3rd Division, May 1865—Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Eastern Dooars, 24th June 1865—Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, continuing to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Eastern Dooars 9th December 1865—Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Purneah, continuing to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Eastern Dooars, 31st July 1866—on special duty at Cuttack, 23rd November 1866—Officiating Magistrate and Collector, of Chittagong, 9th December 1867—Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade, 1st July 1868—Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, 7th January 1869—Furlough from 2nd January 1870 to 24th December 1871—Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade, Pooree, 15th January 1872—Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, continuing to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, 18th January 1872—Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Sealdah, 14th June 1873—On special duty in connection with Famine, 8th November 1873—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya 18th April 1874—Officiating Additional District and Session Judge, Tirhoot, 2nd July 1874—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Tirhoot 26th July 1874—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, 25th January 1875—Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, 11th February 1875—Judge, Small Cause Courts of Khanaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, but to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, 18th April 1875—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, 28th July 1875—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, 19th October 1875—On special duty in Behar, 5th December 1875—On special duty in the High Court, 16th February 1876—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, of Moorshedabad, 19th May 1876—District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade, 18th October 1876—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore,

14th November 1876—Furlough from 21st May 1877 to 14th July 1878—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, 1st August 1878—District and Sessions Judge, Bakergunge, continuing to act as District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, 11th February 1879—Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, 11th May 1879—Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 21st July 1879.

Mr. Geddes was a fine specimen of an English gentleman. Kind-hearted, sympathetic, and thoroughly conscientious he was a devoted and zealous friend of the people. He had no hauteur about him, and his doors were open to all alike, rich or poor. Possessed of a powerful intellect, well cultured and replenished, and thoroughly independent, he used to discuss Indian questions both in official papers and in literary and political dissertations, which appeared in the *Calcutta Review* and other periodicals, with an originality, freedom and zest, which were really refreshing. He had a brilliant future before him, but it has pleased the Heavenly Father to gather him early to his flock! He was the main stay of Positivism in India. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers, both European and Native.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Calcutta, March, 8th—Sir Robert Sandeman is arranging with the Marri clan for the protection of the railway works and telegraph line to Kandahar. Most of the Marri headmen have already joined his Camp.

From Kabul, 7th March,—The frost has given place to rainy damp weather, and the roads are becoming almost impassable owing to heavy mud. General Bright has proceeded towards Kabul. The Jelalabad district is quiet.

12*th*—The Chief Commissioner of Assam arrived at Zumba from Kohima on the 11th without interruption, and Captain Abbott's party having reached and occupied Paplongmai without opposition, a party of 75 men under Lieutenant Henderson went on the 10th to convey coolies with supplies from Konoma to Paplangmai. The party were attacked on the road by Konoma Nagas in ambush, and lost three men killed, and one wounded. In consequence of the desertion of coolies the party had to return to Konoma. The General commanding is about to occupy the neighbouring villages, so as to cut off the Konoma men in the chaka fort from supplies.

12*th—Kandahar, March* 11.—All quiet in Kandahar. Some slight disturbance in Zamindawar owing to intrigues of a petty chief. From Khelat-i-Ghilzai fighting is reported between two rival Chieftains of the Tokhi tribe. Weather splendid at Kandahar and Kelat-i-Ghilzai, no signs of rain. The reconnaissance of the proposed Peshbolak road has been successfully completed.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 13th March, 1880.

Our market towards the latter end of the past week showed a tendency for reaction and a series of transactions took place but to a limited extent.

IMPORTS.

This market during the week maintained its buoyancy and about the end experienced a better feeling, which led to some transactions chiefly for local requirements on several descriptions of Grey, Whites and Turkey red at prices much about the same as before.

Yarn, import 40s found better enquiry even at a slight advanced rates. Country manufactured 20s and 10s have also found buyers but at previous prices.

EXPORTS.

This market exhibited some symptoms for an improvement and we hope business erelong unless diverted by unforeseen events will commence.

Jute—has, after various changes, been restored to a position which must induce business but not freely as the prices still rule very high. They have dropped 1-4 @ 1-5 from the highest point which they had attained. In consequence of suspension of business, a stock of about 125,000 mds. has accumulated, but since last 2 or 3 days deliveries have been going on at about 7 to 8000 mds. a day, prices ranged 4-14 @ 5-12 from low to good, at the close there was a strong tendency for higher rates.

Oil-seed—gradually finding buyers, who have been waiting for a reduction in prices. The following transactions were reported.

Linseed.—800 tons small grain-refracture 4% 4-14 @ 4-14-6
Do. for forward delivery in April and May 4-6 @ 4-8
Medium 500 for May 4-10 @ 4-11

The following transactions in rice reported to have taken place :

Table Seeta	200 tons.....	@ 4-12
Do. 2nd quality	300	@ 4-4
Do. Gross	100	@ 3-4 @ 3-12
Ballam	8000 bags of 2 mds.....	@ 2-10 @ 3-1-6
Kheearee	4000 bags of 2 mds	at 2-4 at 2-7
Raree	7000 bags of 2 mds.....	at 2-4-6 at 2-10

MONETARY.

There was no change in the rates of discount and interest at the last meeting of the Directors of the BANK of BENGAL. The minimum of 7% continues to be the rates at the BAZAR; great caution have been used in discounting Hoondees, and apprehensions still being entertained of the soundness of some respectable kooties.

GOVT. SECURITIES AND JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There has been no improvement in this market. Government Securities were dull, prices ruled in the manner following :—

8th March	4%	95	4½%	102
9th	,,	95-2	,,	102-2
10th	,,	95-1 at 95	,,	102 at 102-2
11th	,,	95-1 at 95	,,	102 at 102-2
12th	,,	94-15 at 95	,,	102
13th	,,	94-14	,,	101-14 at 101-15

In Joint-stock shares nothing of importance has transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hasan Reading Club	6	10	0
T. E. Coxhead Esq., c. s., Dacca	13	4	0
Secretary Sonagacha Reading Somaj	6	10	0
Lieutenant Colonel Khudga Sumshere Jung Rana Bahadoor, Katmundu	13	4	0
Bebigunge Reading Club, Dinapore	3	6	6
B. Kristiengur Esq., Chittradurga	10	0	0
Secretary Sobha Hit, Saugor	13	4	0
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares G. C. S. I.	20	0	0
Rohilkhund Literary Society, Barriely	13	4	0
V. N. Narasiminiengar Esq., Simoga	3	4	0
Luckhi Nath Kakati Esq., Jorhat, Assam	2	14	0
Secretary Reading Club, Malabar	4	0	0
Baboo Hurrymohun Roy, Dacca	20	0	0
,, Soratchunder Sandyal, Bogra	10	0	0
,, Haranchunder Chatterjee, Nowgong	4	0	0
,, Kylaschunder Mookerjee, Muzufferpore	13	4	0
,, Shoseevooson Banerjee, Rawalpindee	6	10	0
,, Womeschunder Mondol, Balasore	13	4	0
,, Kallycoomar Bose, Muzufferpore	12	0	6
,, Surjakant Roy, Muksedpore	5	0	0
,, Sreekissen Dass, Markati	5	0	0
,, Umbicachurn Chatterjee, Burisaul	6	10	0
,, Kanty Chunder Mookerjee, Sylhet	10	0	0
,, Lalbahadoor Singh, Ajaigurh	13	4	0
,, Troylucknath Mookerjee, Cawnpore	10	0	0
,, Nobocoomar Bhattacharjee, Bit-Mundi, Shahajadpore	7	0	0
,, Hemangochunder Bose, Khatrah	5	4	0
,, Gurupersad Sen, Bankipore	10	0	0
,, Nilratton Roy Chowdry, Mukshedpore	3	4	0
,, Bepinbehary Bose, Moonshigunge	10	0	0
,, Monoolal Chatterjee, Berhampur	10	0	0
,, Hurrochunder Chowdry, Sherpore	20	0	0
,, Madhubchunder Roy Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Parsuram Khound, Debroogurh	10	0	0
,, Moolraj Bollandshahr	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 10, 1880.

GENERAL.—Lieutenant R. C. A. B. Bewicke, 60th Rifles is appointed to be an Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, *vice* Lieutenant the Honble R. C. Drummond.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhunga district.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to Mozufferpore.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beverley, or until further orders,

Major Frederick Collingridge, Commandant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, is allowed leave of absence for eight months with effect from the 15th instant.

The orders of the 21st ultimo, granting Baboo Bepin Behari Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Manickgunge, Dacca, privilege leave for one month, and appointing Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, to have charge of the Manickgunge division, of that district, are cancelled.

In modification of the orders of the 1st instant, Mr. W. H. Page Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

The following temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors of the First Grade in the Burdwan Division are confirmed in that grade :—

Baboo Annada Prosad Patuck, Bankoora.
,, Denonath Dey, Howrah,
,, Benode Behary Sarkar, Beerbhoom.

Baboo Denonath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, but will continue to be employed until further orders, in his present appointment.

The following temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade in the Burdwan Division are confirmed in that grade :—

Moulvi Sujat Ali Ahmed, Tumlook, Midnapore,
Baboo Sashi Bhusan Sen, Contai, Midnapore,
,, Shiva Prosad Sen, Raneegunge, Burdwan,
Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Hooghly.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd is also appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First grade.

The following temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors of the First grade in the Presidency Division are confirmed in that grade :—

Baboo Girendro Nath Chatterjee, Kooshtea, Nuddea.
,, Monmotho Coomar Bose, Satkhira, 24-Pergunnahs.
,, Juggut Chunder Roy, Moorshedabad.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector Ranaghat, Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The following temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second grade in the Presidency Division are confirmed in that grade:—

Moulvi Abdool Wassay Ahmed, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs.
Baboo Lall Mohun Shome, Khoolna, Jessore.
,, Sutchhida Nund Mookerjee, 24-Pergunnahs.

Moulvi Abdool Wassay Ahmed will continue to be employed, until further orders, as a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the First grade.

Baboo Lall Mohun Shome is also appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Advertisements.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE OF THE CAPITALISTS.

The well known Measilgunj Bazaar in the Port of Chandballi, where the passengers rest, together with the land Simlia, the aggregate income of which is more than Rs. 1000 a year is for sale. For particulars write to Rai Nemy Churn Bose Bahadur, Kothar, Bhudruk.

READY.

Part I of "the Indian Students Guide to the use of English Idioms," illustrating the use of Prepositions. —By Bholanath Paul, Head Master, Hindu School. Price Rs. 1-2, postage 2 annas. Apply to the author. or to Babu J. C. Bannerjee. Canning Library, 55. College Street. Parts II. and III. illustrating the use of Phrases and of the Definite and Indefinite Articles will be ready on or before the 1st of May next.

FOR SALE.

A male Elephant the property of Government, height 7 feet 11½ inches, age 36 years. The animal which may be seen at the Government Elephant-Shea, Barrackpore is not reckoned safe with troops, having killed two men and its temper being uncertain. Offers for purchase will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer.

Calcutta Commissariat Office 9 March 1880. } *No. 6, Park Street. Calcutta.*

Irish Famine Relief Fund.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Account already advertised	...	42,878,	14	0
Messrs *King* Hamilton & Co.	...	100	0	0
,, William Haworth & Co.	...	100	0	0
,, Lloyd & Co.	...	100	0	0
Emile Charriol Esq.,	...	50	0	0
Walter Gray Esq.,	...	50	0	0
Major George Jackson "The Body Guard"	...	32	0	0
A. Clerk of a Government Office	...	5	0	0
C. D. A.	...	117	17	7
B. E.	...	25	0	0
Per R. Carstairs Esq., C. S.				
Baboo Poranchunder Sing ... 10 0 0				
,, Purmessur Mookerjee ... 10 0 0				
,, Debichurn Bhuttacharjee ... 10 0 0				
,, G. C. Bose ... 10 0 0				
,, Srinath Koer ... 10 0 0				
,, Brojogopal Ghose 2 0 0				
Mr. C. Owen ... 5 0 0		57	0	0
W. Dodgeon Esq., of Kallygunge	...	50	0	0
O. S. Stack Esq., Monghyr	...	25	0	0
C. C. Quinn Esq., c. s.,	...	100	0	0
Ditto account J. Mann	...	20	0	0
Ditto account I. A. Price	...	10	0	0
European and Native residents at Dhubri	...	100	8	0
A. W. B. Power Esq., Ranchi	...	100	0	0
His Highness the Maharajah Krishnachundra Bhunj Deo of Mourbhunj	...	500	0	0
His Highness the Maharajah Dhunoorjoy Narain Bhunj Deo, of Keonjhur	...	300	0	0
"F" Per F. Wyman Esq., Editor *Indian Tea Gazette*	...	20	0	0
Baboos Tarrucknath Pramanick and Kally Kristo Pramanick	...	50	0	0
Raja Jaikishen Dass Bahadur C. S. I. of Moradabad	...	400	0	0
F. H. Seaton Esq., Rajapore Factory, Rajshye ... 100 0 0				
Less Commission ... 1 0 0		99	0	0
H. I. Barnard Esq., *Per the Editor of Indian Tea Gazette*	...	30	0	0
Bowreah Mills Collection	...	66	0	0
Fort Gloster Ditto	..	50	0	0
Capt. G. I. Scott	..	50	0	0
R. B. Magor Esq.,	...	100	0	0
Messrs Burn & Co,	...	100	0	0
Offertory of Barrackpore Church	..	215	0	0
J. Shanahan Esq., Cossipore	..	10	0	0
Dr. I. Slane, Dhubri	...	16	0	0
Major H. M. B. Burlton	...	20	0	0
C. A. Kelly Esq., c. s.	...	100	0	0
C. A. Kelly for other contributors at Furreedpore	...	30	0	0
Baboo Janakeynath Mookerjee Zemindar, Boinchee	...	100	0	0
Rajah Surjakant Acharjee of Muktagacha, Mymensing	...	2000	0	0
Baboo Grishchunder Dass Roy Bahadoor	...	50	0	0
,, Nundlall Bose	...	25	0	0
,, Okhoycoomar Seal	..	50	0	0
,, Moheschunder Chowdhary	...	25	0	0
Moulvi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor	...	20	0	0
Per T. Smith Esq., C. S. Burrisal.				
L. Cameron Esq., M. D.	... 5 0 0			
Revd. T. Martin	.. 5 0 0			
A. DeSilva Esq.,	... 5 0 0			
Babu Rakhalchunder Roy choudhury	... 10 0 0			
E. Brown Esq.,	... 10 0 0			
R. S. Glover Esq.,	... 10 0 0			
T. Smith Esq., c. s.,	... 50 0 0			
Pleaders of the Judge's court, Burrisal	.. 25 0 0	120	0	0

Offertory St. John's calcutta					£500	15 9
Supplimental Offertory St. Pauls, Ranchi					10	0 0
E. I. Barton Esq.,,C. S. Gaya	..	16	0	0		
W. I. Howard Esq.	...	16	0	0		
A. M. Giles Esq.,	...	10	0	0		
R. Macleod Esq., M. D.	...	10	0	0		
G. A. Twoedale Esq.,	...	10	0	0		
		62	0	0		
Less Commission for money order		1	0	0	61	0 0
James Davidson Esq., Upper Assam Tea Co. Debrooghur				...	100	0 0
Per Master of the Trades Association						
Messrs. Cook and Kelvey				...	150	0 0
J. E. Caithness Esq.,				...	50	0 0
Messrs. Hamilton & Co.				...	200	0 0
Clifford J. Brookes Esq.,				...	50	0 0
Messrs Ranke & Co.				...	200	0 0
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£1,500 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.
£1,500 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Calcutta, 11th March 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Honorary Treasurer.*

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS AT THE BAR.

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Notice.

HINDOO TEA COMPANY "LIMITED."

Extract of the Proceedings of the Compy.'s A. G. Meeting held on 22nd February 1880.

"12. Resolved that the arrears on account of 4th call and the amount of 5th call issued on 31st January 1880, be paid in within one month from the date of the notice to be published in a newspaper at Calcutta."

H. M. SANNIAL,
Secretary.

Darjeeling 10th March 1880.

Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital for the supply of Provisions, wines, clothing and miscellaneous articles to that Institution from the 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

All particulars with blank form of Tender can be obtained at the Hospital between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent, General Hospital. They will be received up to the 28th of March and opened on the morning of the 29th of March 1881.

Calcutta, General Hospital March 1880. } J. JONES M. D. SURGEON MAJOR *Superintendent. General Hospital.*

Notice.

Is hereby given that the post of Head Overseer for the Bhaugulpore Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80 and horse allowance20, is vacant. Application to be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 20th March 1880.

Bhaugulpore The 3rd March 1880. } C. J. H. WARDEN. *Vice-Chairman.*

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC.

BY GOOROO DASS BANERJI, M.A., D.L.,

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(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.)

With a nominal capital of twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into two lacs of shares of Ten rupees each, one rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares, and the balance in calls of not more than one Rupee per share, each call being subject to three months notice.

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The head office of the Bank will be situated in Calcutta and branches established in such places as Chittagong, Silchar in Cachar, Gowhatty in Assam, Jalpigoree, Bhagalpore, Monghyr and other centres of commerce, where there are great facilities for conducting Banking operations.

The object of the Bank will be to afford every facility for extension of commercial and trading business and thereby to encourage legitimate development of the resources of the country in all directions.

The Bank offers to pay until further notice interest on deposits as follows:

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With 3 months'	ditto.	@ 6	ditto.
With 6 months'	ditto.	@ 7	ditto.
With 9 months'	ditto.	@ 8	ditto.
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The Corporation will allow to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on deposits and sums paid on calls from the date of payment till the business of the Bank commences.

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BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary to the Corporation,
7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, *Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April,* 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
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The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed in curable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co's Syrup of Hypophospite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases, The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

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Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.

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Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 5-8 and Postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 5.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his heatlh would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

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A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

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It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
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Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

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THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

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The light is further Specially suited for nautches, marriage fetes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

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GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

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Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

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All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

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